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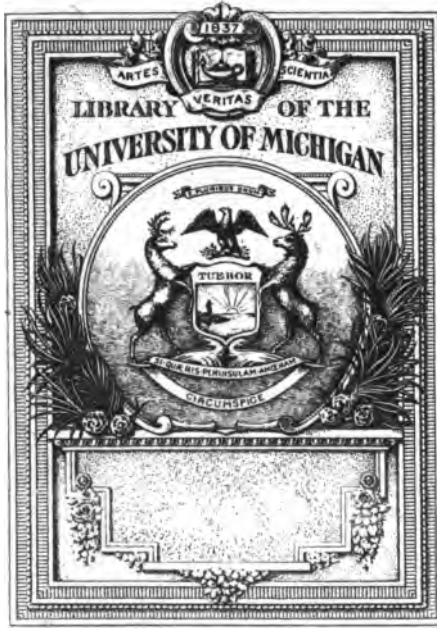
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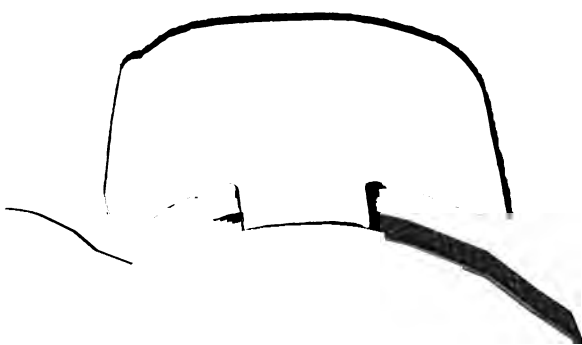
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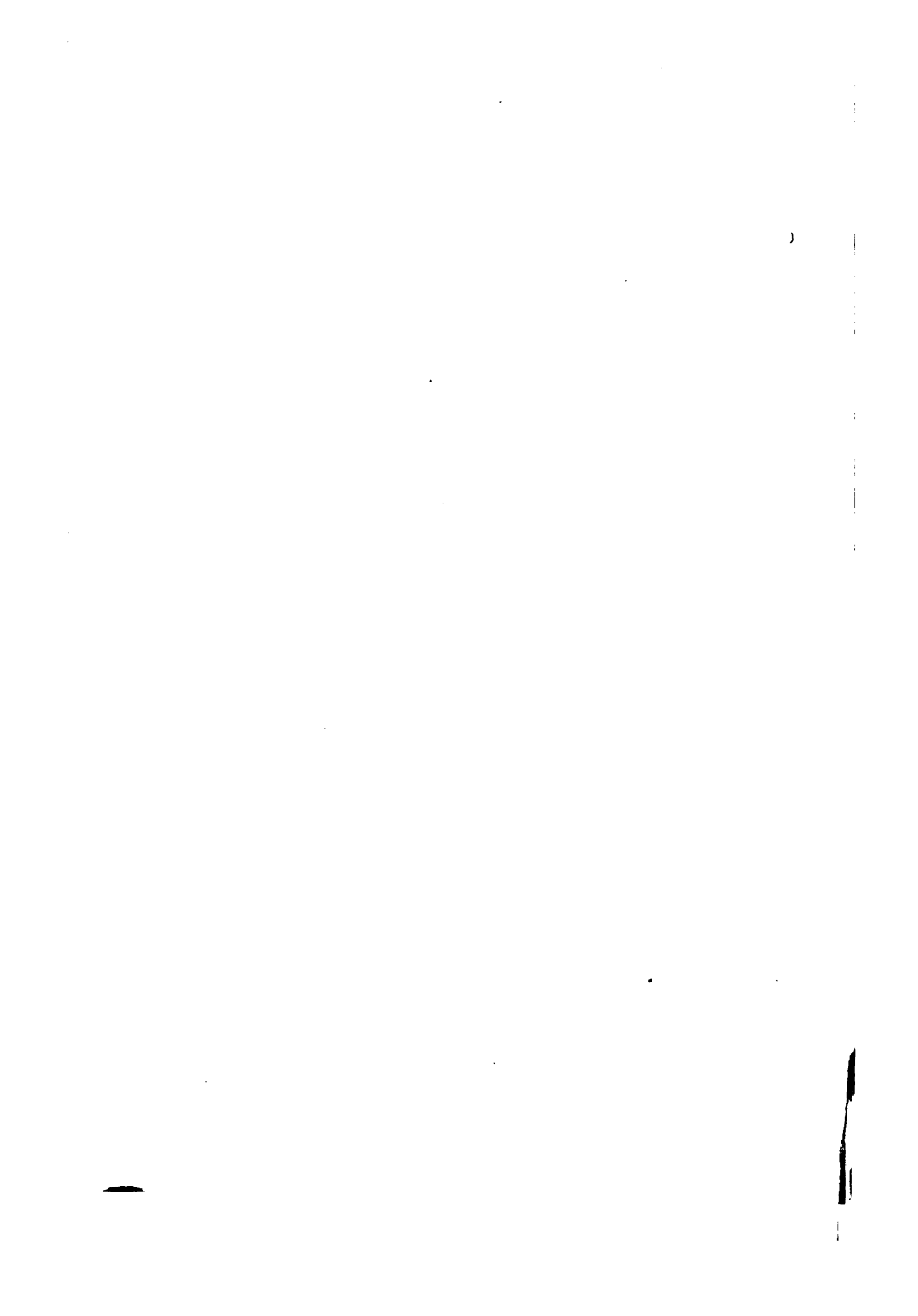
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# INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE

ITS HISTORY, STATISTICS  
AND PLANS

ALSO  
HINTS TO INDUSTRIAL AGENTS

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PRICE, \$2.00, LEATHER BOUND

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1905

THE SPECTATOR COMPANY, *New York*

135 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

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P R E F A C E

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THE business of Industrial Life Insurance has grown to immense proportions in this country, and while conferring inestimable benefits upon the working classes generally, gives employment to many thousands of persons. Most of these are silent workers, who, by house-to-house visits, spread the knowledge of life insurance benefits among those who are most in need of them. The companies doing this class of business have poured millions upon millions of dollars into the laps of the working men and women of the country at the time of their greatest need, when death had visited the family and removed some loved one. The companies have grown in magnitude as the character of their business became better understood, until they are now classed among the most substantial and trustworthy of our financial institutions.

This publication is issued with the hope that it will prove a valuable aid to the field workers in Industrial Insurance, helping them in the work of education that they are pursuing, and at the same time prove helpful and instructive to them by giving them hints and sug-

gestions as to the manner of conducting their canvass for business.

To new beginners the work will be found replete with hints gathered from the experience of veteran solicitors, which, if heeded, cannot fail to contribute to the success of their efforts to build up a large and profitable business. These "Hints to Agents" have heretofore been printed, with numerous others, in the columns of THE SPECTATOR, which devotes much space to the subject of Industrial Insurance. It is at the request of many superintendents and assistant superintendents that these "Hints" are published in book form for permanent preservation and reference. Hoping that the work will meet with favor at the hands of the industrial army of workers, and that it may prove of value to them, we send it forth with the cordial greetings of

THE SPECTATOR COMPANY.

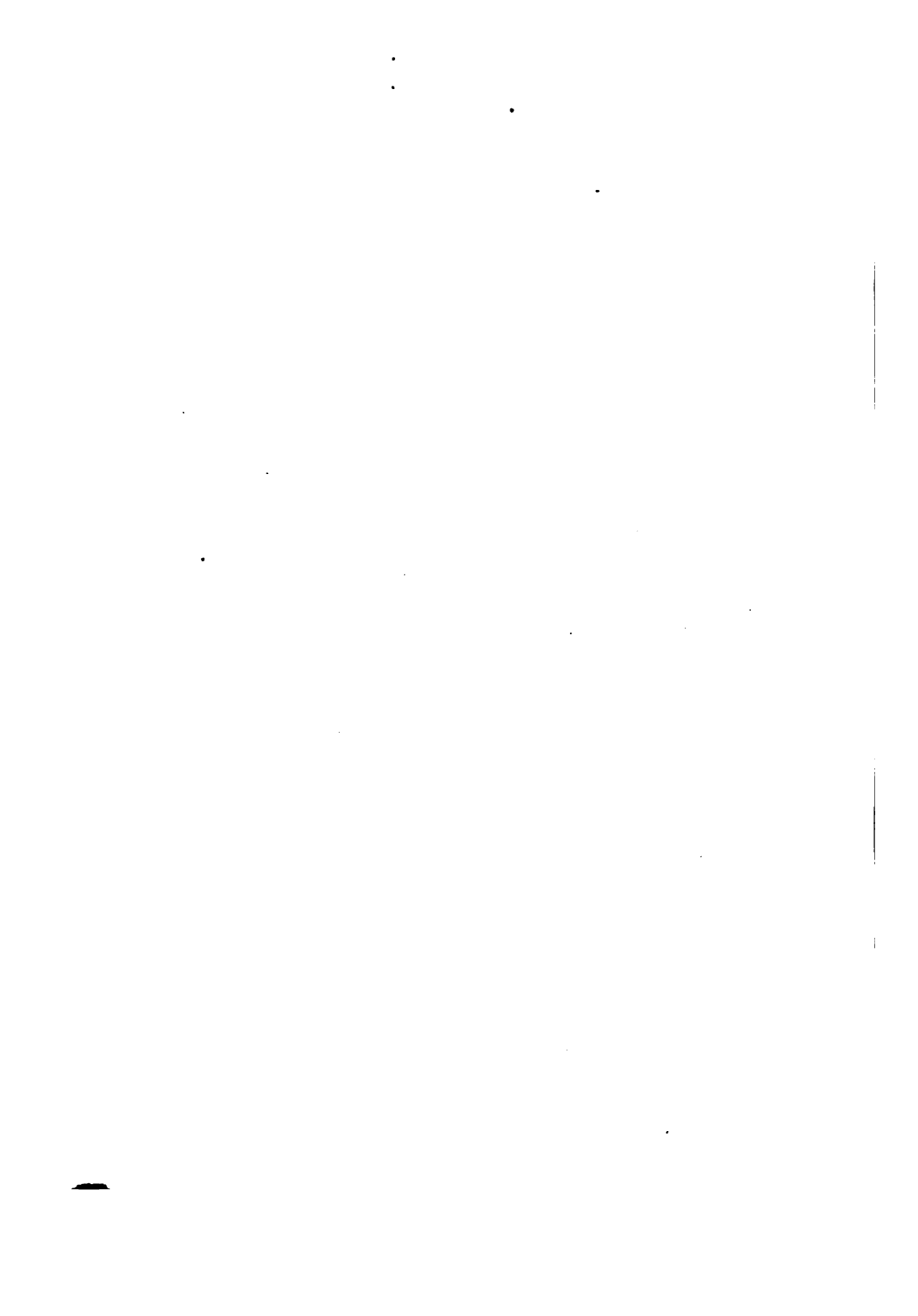
NEW YORK, April, 1905.



## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

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	Page
RELATION OF LIFE INSURANCE TO THE BUSINESS WORLD..	9
THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.....	13
INSURANCE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.....	18
INDUSTRIAL VS. ORDINARY INSURANCE.....	22
VARIOUS FORMS OF POLICIES.....	27
INSURANCE OF CHILDREN.....	35
LAPSING OF POLICIES.....	41
INDUSTRIAL FIELD WORKERS.....	51
OFFICIAL RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.....	59
AMOUNT INSURED AND PREMIUMS.....	65
INDUSTRIAL POLICY FORMS.....	70
HINTS TO AGENTS.....	79-164
Art of Canvassing. Making Collections. Some Things to Avoid. Honor Lists, etc. Assistant Superintendents and Agents. Seasons and Weather. Systematize Your Business. Starting Right. Promotion Open to All. Opportunity for Development. Individuality and Devotion to Business. How to Prevent Lapses.	



**INDUSTRIAL  
LIFE INSURANCE**



## RELATION OF LIFE INSURANCE TO THE BUSINESS WORLD

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If it were possible to eliminate the great system of insurance from the business world there would ensue such a financial cataclysm as has never yet been seen.

**Insurance  
an Essential  
Factor**

There is not a department of modern industry, whether it be manufacture, commerce or finance, that does not depend almost wholly upon insurance for its stability. Marine insurance, the original form of the system, protects not only the vessels which carry the goods of a nation to all parts of the world, but also the goods themselves. Fire insurance in part makes good the loss occasioned by the destructive element of fire, and in its various ramifications covers all incidental losses, such as the loss of rents on the real property destroyed, and the profits which would have accrued had there been no stoppage of business caused by fire.

The various branches of miscellaneous insurance have now been extended so as to cover practically every contingency of modern business and social life, with the result that whatever cannot be predicted with absolute certainty may be insured against. By this system the fidelity of employees is guaranteed, so that any loss

occasioned by defalcation is made up in whole or in part; bonds required of contractors for the faithful carrying out of their undertakings, or by the courts to insure the faithful administration of trusts, no matter what their nature, are now issued by insurance companies; the employer of labor, who is under the law held responsible for the effects of any accident happening to his workmen, while engaged in their usual vocations, whether in the factory or away from it, transfers the risk to the insurance companies for a consideration termed the premium; the merchant whose business requires the extension of credit to his customers can insure himself against any excessive losses by bad debts, and thus rest easy in the thought that no matter what misfortunes overtake his customers his profits will suffer no material diminution; losses by burglary or theft can be made good by this same system, and so it is possible to go on and enumerate the various forms of property loss all of which can be covered through the medium of an insurance policy. As new conditions arise, the system of insurance is found capable of adjusting itself to them so soon as an adequate amount of experience can be had on which to base an average.

Thus far reference has only been had to property losses, but the great bulk of the contributions of the inhabitants of the world for insurance is made for personal protection. An accident happening to an individual is as much a source of loss to him as a fire occurring in his place of business, while sickness not only, in most cases, entails loss of salary, but also causes additional expense which must be met either by en-

**Personal  
Protection  
Guaranteed**

croaching on savings or through the benefits paid under a health insurance policy. No man can afford to take upon himself the risk of loss caused by an accident, and as this fact is becoming more generally recognized the demand for personal accident insurance is steadily increasing.

With one notable exception all branches of insurance provide indemnity against loss arising from unforeseen causes; that is from causes which may or may not result in monetary loss. Fire insurance, for example, is carried, not because a fire is certain to occur but because it may occur. The money paid for that commodity year after year by the insured is considered a part of the necessary expenses of living or of business, and gives the assurance that should a loss occur more than several years' premiums will be needed to make it good. Briefly stated insurance companies gather premiums from the many to make good the losses sustained by the few. It is impossible to foretell what particular policyholder is going to suffer a loss, but it is sure that a certain proportion will find it necessary to call upon the companies to make good losses sustained. The one policy of insurance which is certain to be matured through the happening of the contingency insured against, is a life insurance policy. It is absolutely certain that every person must die sooner or later, and, if he is insured, the company has to pay the policy. The uncertainty in this contract relates only to the time when it shall become a claim. Of the three main branches of insurance, life insurance, although now the most important, was about the last to have its importance fully recognized. Something like a century and a half ago, the first attempt was

made to insure lives on a scientific basis, and although the system has since been brought to a high state of perfection, it is worth noting that its foundation principles have never been changed, and all attempts to write life insurance in violation of those principles have resulted in failure.

For about a century after the first real life insurance company had been formed the plan had been looked upon as one suitable only for those in comparatively comfortable circumstances, and during the whole hundred years only a very small amount of business had been written. The growth of the system was extremely slow, owing in large measure to the prejudice existing in the mind of the public against receiving any money indemnity on the death of a near relative, even though that relative was the head of the family and responsible for its support. It took several generations for this view to be modified, and every agent knows that it exists to some extent to-day, although comparatively little argument is now required to offset it.

If this was the case with the more enlightened portion of the general public, it would scarcely be surprising to find a similar feeling prevailing among the poorer classes. On the contrary, however, there seems to have prevailed from the earliest ages of civilized nations and peoples a desire to make some provision for, at least, the burial expenses of the artisan class. This may have had its origin in the respect for the dead inculcated as far back as the days of the early Romans, and which was particularly noticeable among the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin. In order that the dead might be decently interred



the Guilds, which flourished in the Middle Ages, laid particular stress upon the obligations which the members owed each other in this respect. When the Guilds were broken up and their members dispersed in the time of Henry VIII. there sprung into existence a number of Friendly Societies and burial clubs, whose objects were to carry out the more important functions fulfilled by the Guilds, that of burying the dead. Their plans, as far as any record of them exist, were of the crudest, and it was not until the system of life insurance, as introduced in the eighteenth century, had proved itself capable of making absolute provision for the families of deceased policyholders, that an attempt was made to apply its principles to the insuring of the working classes in amounts sufficient to provide funeral benefits.

The first company to thus extend the benefits of life insurance on scientific principles to the working or industrial classes took the name of the Industrial and General, and was incorporated in the year 1849.

**The First Industrial Insurance Company**

Five years later the company was taken over by the Prudential Assurance Corporation of England, and the great system of industrial insurance has been built up by the efforts and example of that corporation, so that its influence is now felt for good in nearly all the civilized countries of the world, although it has reached its highest point of perfection in English speaking countries. During the fifty years in which the Prudential of England has been practicing this plan its operations have increased to such an extent that it now has upwards of fifteen millions of industrial policies in force, and as it has confined its operations to the British Isles, it is able to

claim that it has one in every three of the population insured with it.

In the United States the system of industrial insurance is of comparatively recent origin, but its growth has been on a par with the phenomenal development of the so-called ordinary life insurance companies, some of which lead the world in the magnitude of their transactions. Although several companies had been incorporated in the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century to transact the business of life insurance, little real headway was made until the establishment of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in the year 1843. The companies previously organized either confined their transactions to particular classes, or operated other lines of business which seemed to give more chances of profit than life insurance. Following the example set by the English companies the business here was restricted to the form calling for annual, semi-annual and quarterly premiums on contracts for one thousand dollars and upwards. No effort was made for some years to provide insurance for the working classes, the very ones which stood most in need of it in order to avoid the ignominy of a pauper burial. Owing to the fact that they were not provided for in the scheme operated by the life insurance companies the workmen themselves undertook to supply the deficiency by forming co-operative societies, the idea being to provide a burial fund on the death of a member by calls for small amounts upon those living. These societies were of the crudest form and, so far from achieving the object sought,

**Co-operative  
Schemes for  
Workmen's In-  
surance**

became more of a menace to the general public through their numerous failures, causing their members to become objects of public charity during illness and at death causing their families to become public charges. The value of industrial insurance as practiced in England, dating from a time only five years after the establishment of the first real American life insurance company, was very slow in obtaining recognition in this country.

It is not to be understood that the need for life insurance among the poorer classes was not recognized by those interested in the general subject. More than one attempt was made to put into effect a scheme of life insurance calling for small amounts of premium at short intervals which would give workingmen a chance to provide absolutely secure insurance payable at death. One company as far back as 1847 offered a life insurance contract to be paid for in weekly premiums of twenty-five or fifty cents, but the plan was not popular and was speedily abandoned. In the light of the development of the weekly premium business since that time, this early failure may be laid to the fact that no provision was made for the collection of premiums each week, the insured evidently having been expected to call at the company's office with them.

During the twenty years which followed this attempt to meet the insurance needs of the working classes for insurance the level-premium companies neglected the subject almost entirely, due no doubt to the fact that the problems of their own business, and the education of the public to its benefits required their undivided attention. As has been stated, the solving of the problem was left to the initiative of the workingmen themselves,

with but slight assistance from those familiar with the principles of life insurance. In the early fifties there was an attempt made to establish so-called health insurance companies with a view of furnishing weekly payments to those disabled by sickness, coupled with a small funeral benefit in the event of death. These companies, being based on unscientific theories, did not succeed in impressing the public with their worth and soon disappeared, leaving their members to regret the money they had put into them.

Meanwhile the imperative need of extending the benefits of the life insurance system to the masses had come to be clearly recognized, and with the boom which life insurance companies enjoyed following the close of the civil war the subject received more and more attention at the hands of those whose duties brought them in contact with life insurance. Commencing with the year 1868 efforts were made to establish life insurance companies especially for the benefit of the working classes, the cities of New York, Chicago and New Orleans being the homes of actual incorporations of this character. None of these efforts however, met with any success, and the names of the companies are now but memories. It seems strange, at this time, that but little effort had been made up to the year 1868 to understand the workings of the English exponent of industrial insurance, the Prudential Assurance Corporation, and that its main feature, the payment of weekly premiums by house-to-house collection had been entirely overlooked. The idea of those who had endeavored to provide some scheme of insurance for the masses seems

**Attempts to Float  
Industrial Com-  
panies**

to have been that what was wanted was cheap insurance, and working on that idea, nothing but failure was possible, in the same way that all plans of providing cheap insurance have since failed, to the extreme disappointment of those who have put their faith in them.

Although efforts to establish insurance companies for the purpose of providing life insurance for the masses were renewed from time to time, nothing could be accomplished until the essential fact was grasped that the masses must have the contracts taken to their homes or places of business and the premiums collected at the same places week by week. Singularly enough this plan was first accepted in the United States by persons outside the insurance business. In the year 1869 and subsequent years some of the regular life insurance companies entered into arrangements with outside organizations, whereby they agreed to furnish insurance to the members of such organizations at regular rates on acceptable lives. The first arrangement of this kind was made with a German society of Cincinnati, which undertook to collect from its members weekly premiums for the insurance furnished and to pay the life insurance company on a quarterly basis. Under this plan the company received neither more nor less than the regular quarterly premium, nor did it have aught to do with the collection of the premiums from the individual members. The society was a soliciting and collecting agency, while the insurance company stood in the same position to it as though it had insured the employees of a large establishment, and looked to the proprietors of the establishment for the payment of the premium at stated intervals through the year.

## INSURANCE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES

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In the year 1871 there was published a paper on the subject of industrial insurance by Henry Harben, of the Prudential, of London, which served to revive interest in the subject in the United States. The paper, while ostensibly a history of the Prudential itself, went so thoroughly into the subject that it evoked the earnest attention of life insurance managers on both sides of the Atlantic. Correspondence was had with Mr. Harben on the subject by parties in the United States, and that gentleman went so far as to frame an act under which the plan could be operated and furnished the necessary forms and schedules. From that time on an active propaganda was carried on looking to the establishment of a company which would do for the working classes of the United States what the Prudential was doing for those of England. Various plans were devised and offered to the public, meeting with apparent success for a time, but were subsequently abandoned, either because they complicated the question or failed to take cognizance of the fact that insurance for the family was demanded, in such amounts as could be purchased by a small proportion of the weekly wages of the head of the family.

By the year 1874 the continued growth of the Prudential, of London, had attracted such attention that the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, Hon. Julius L. Clarke, felt it incumbent upon him to

**Official Recognition of Insurance for the Working Classes**

direct the attention of the legislature of his State to the subject through the medium of his annual report. Among other things he said:—

“The term (industrial insurance) is applied with sufficient appropriateness to insurance for small amounts, supposed to be particularly adapted to the wants of persons of small means, who are engaged in various industrial pursuits. \* \* \* Though it does not, like the old Friendly Societies, guarantee allowances in sickness, yet, like them it adjusts the amount of insurance to the premium paid; that is to say, instead of naming certain sums as the premiums for which it will insure the payment of ten, a hundred, or a thousand pounds at death, it offers certain amounts of insurance in return for the payment of small fixed sums each week; such as one penny, two-pence, three-pence or four-pence, as the case may be. Like the Friendly Societies, also, the company sends its collectors from house to house and collects the premiums weekly. \* \* \* \* \* One of the objections made to the company’s mode of doing business is, that it grants insurance on the lives of young children. This was the practice of the Friendly Societies, and in regard to them, also, the objection was urged that the practice held out inducements to infanticide. The managers of the Friendly Societies contended in reply, that the character of poor people is not such as entitles the objection to weight, and for the credit of human nature it is hoped they were right. They maintained further, that even if the danger existed, which they denied, it might be amply guarded against by requiring proper medical examinations and certificates. The contract of life insurance being unlike that covering a fire or marine risk, a contract of indemnity, it is not absolutely necessary that the interest in the life insured should be of a pecuniary nature. The parental relation in itself is all that is required to support the contract. Were a pecuniary

interest requisite, life insurance might still be properly invoked to provide against extraordinary expenses forced upon a poor man by sickness or death in his family, as well as to compensate him for the loss of aid and assistance derived from the services of the child.

In addition to explaining the system of industrial insurance in its relation to the families of the industrial classes, as given above, Mr. Clarke also took up some of the objections which had been urged against it on the ground of heavy expenses. In this connection he said:

It has also been stated that the rates charged by the Prudential upon its small policies are unreasonably high in proportion to those usually charged upon policies of large amounts. \* \* \* It is unnecessary for our purpose to examine in detail the Company's mode of doing business, for if the prices it charges are out of proportion to the benefits it confers, the proper ratio will ere long be established by competition.

As insurance commissioner for several years, Mr. Clarke had cause to note the distress caused by the failure of numerous organizations which had set out to furnish cheap insurance to the poorer classes. Accordingly he laid stress on the importance of companies transacting industrial insurance having ample financial strength, for the reason that

The number of persons whose happiness is staked upon the solvency of institutions of the latter class is larger, and they are persons whose situation is such that the distress produced by disappointment is more cruel.

The thorough exposition of the industrial insurance plan given by a person of official standing, and so emphatically endorsed by him, seemed the last step necessary to put into action the forces requisite for the



complete adoption of the system on lines similar to those followed for nearly a quarter of a century previously in England. In the agitation which preceded the adoption of the system in the United States it had gradually come to be recognized that what the working classes desired was, first, absolute safety; second, small weekly premiums; third, the collection of those premiums as they became due by representatives of the company; and fourth, insurance for all the family from the child of one year to the old person of seventy. Insurance policies with premiums payable monthly were unsuitable, because they involved the carrying of them to the office of the company, in addition to a heavier drain upon the wage earner's resources through inability to lay by a certain sum of money each week; cheap insurance had been tried and found wanting, because the distress caused by disappointment was much greater among this class; the regular life insurance companies, while willing, perhaps, to arrange their premium payments to meet in part the requirements of this class, did not offer all that was needed inasmuch as they did not accept risks upon the lives of children.

One of the economic causes leading up to the actual launching of the industrial insurance system in the United States, as that system is now understood, was the absolute need of insurance protection for the family caused by prevailing epidemics of infectious diseases, by a high death rate from consumption, and an inordinate mortality among children in the early seventies, Statistics for ten of the principal cities of the country during the period 1870-4 show a death rate of twenty-six

in the thousand, while children under five years of age represented forty-eight per cent. of the mortality rate. The extent of misery and want caused by this heavy death rate cannot be measured, but it can fairly be deduced from the bare statement of fact that life insurance for the family had become an imperative necessity, so that a provision could be made for a certain sum in the event of the death of the father, the mother or the child. As an indication of the relief industrial insurance has afforded the tax-paying public, it may be stated here that the pauper burial rate has shown a steady diminution since the working classes have been enabled, by small weekly payments, to provide a burial fund for each and every member of the family. In the years 1870-4 the pauper burials averaged about twenty per ten thousand of population; from 1881-5 the rate in eighteen cities was 18.5 while in 1897-01 the rate dropped to 12.9. While the industrial companies cannot claim all the credit for this decided drop in the average—more prosperous times for the working classes having some effect upon it—yet those in a position to know realize that the proceeds of an industrial policy have been instrumental in thousands of cases in preventing the ignominy of a burial in Potter's field.

Compared with ordinary life insurance there is no difference in the foundation principles of industrial or weekly-premium insurance. Under both plans a recognized mortality table is essential for the proper establishment of adequate rates; both recognize that the increased cost of the later years of life must be provided for by an excess of premiums collected in the early years, and conse-

**Industrial vs  
Ordinary**

quently both systems make provision for the creation of reserve funds so as to insure the absolute payment of every dollar of insurance carried. The main differences in the two systems lie in the methods of operation, the age of the person insured being always considered in the adjustment of the premiums, and these can best be summarized as follows:

	THE INDUSTRIAL PLAN	THE ORDINARY PLAN
<b>PREMIUMS</b>	Payable weekly.	Payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
<b>PREMIUMS</b>	Collected by agents of the company who call at the home of the insured.	Payable at the office of the company by the insured, either in person or by mail.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>	\$15 to \$500 on a single policy.	\$500 to \$250,000 on a single policy.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>	Amounts of insurance adjusted to unit premium.	Premium is adjusted to amount.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>	Certain amounts of insurance can be purchased for a premium of five cents or multiples thereof.	Amount is in round numbers, usually in multiples of \$1,000.
	Every member of the family can be insured for small premium.	As a rule only the adults, and frequently only the head of the family, are insured for a proportionately large amount.

From the above summary it can readily be seen that the weekly premium plan necessarily entails a consider

ably higher ratio of expense than the ordinary plan. With premiums payable weekly there are fifty-two chances of the policy lapsing as against at the most four under the ordinary plan, and if the insured were to be left to themselves to carry the premiums to the office of the company the lapse ratio would render it impossible to carry on the business. With the ordinary companies the duties of the agent so far as any particular policy is concerned may be said to end with the delivery of the policy and the payment of the first premium, as after that the insured deals directly with the company, remitting his premiums as they become due to the head or branch offices as directed. The agent of the industrial company must keep in constant touch with his policyholders, once their applications are secured, by calling each week in the year for the necessary premium, watching for any possible addition to the amount of insurance that changed circumstances may warrant, and even taking to them the amount called for by the policy when death occurs. The company must be duly compensated for all this service, as also for the necessary expenses of those field-workers set over him, in addition to the home office employees where the minutest detail of millions of policies in force must be attended to.

The development of the weekly premium business in the United States has been of surpassing interest. It is scarcely more than a quarter of a century since the system first took root, yet to-day there are upwards of fifteen million industrial policies in force on the books of the several companies, under which they are obligated to pay upwards of \$2,000,000,000. Over

**Marvellous De-  
velopment of the  
Business**

one million policies a year are being added to this vast total, and there seems at present no limit to the future growth of the business, for the companies are assiduously cultivating every corner of the field in which they operate, so that no individual capable of being insured shall be omitted from their canvass. Some idea of the possible growth of the business may be obtained from the results achieved in one State of the Union. New Jersey is the home of one of the larger industrial companies and consequently has had closer attention than most other States. As a result, with a population of approximately 1,900,000, there are in force 1,550,000 industrial policies, representing an estimated insured population of over one million persons. The city of Newark, one of the leading manufacturing centres of the country, shows up much better than this, for with a population of 250,000, there are upwards of 275,000 policies in force, indicating that over four-fifths of the population is insured in industrial companies.

In spite of this magnificent showing the canvass for new business in that State is as active as ever, each year showing a larger number of policies in force. What has been accomplished in one State is an indication of what can be accomplished elsewhere. As an official of an industrial company remarked in a review of the growth of this business.

It is not going too far to anticipate the time, certainly within another quarter of a century, when the results obtained in New Jersey will be general for the country at large, and when of the industrially insurable population of the cities, four-fifths will be policyholders in industrial companies. Thus far the business has been

largely confined to the cities, but by degrees the operations of district managers have been extended to the rural and agricultural sections indicating possibilities of development and growth in a new direction and in a new field. Even among the more prosperous elements of our population our statistics indicate that among trades and in the professions there are many to whom an industrial policy is a safeguard against an hour of need.

Those who have studied the remarkable growth of the business in the past quarter of a century, and particularly during the last decade, will readily agree that the foregoing is no fanciful, overdrawn sketch, but a simple plain statement of what may be expected. Every indication points to a continued growth in greater proportion than in past years, especially so as the great masses of the population are now fairly familiar with the system and its benefits. The steady increase of ten per cent. in the population from one census to another alone affords a vast number of new insurants for these companies, nor must it be forgotten that the second generation is now coming forward to claim the benefits of industrial insurance which their parents were the first to take advantage of. With this class the work of the industrial agent is much simplified as they have already, in many instances, seen the practical operation of the system in the payment of benefits at death exemplified among their own immediate relatives.

## VARIOUS FORMS OF POLICIES

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The early industrial policies presented for the consideration of the public in this country were framed in an endeavor to meet what was supposed to be the needs of the working classes through a provision for disability by sickness, old age, and death. That is, they provided for a weekly indemnity during sickness, for an annuity in old age, and a burial fund at death. Provision was also made for a burial fund at death for children, no child being accepted, however, until it had passed its first birthday. The sickness insurance feature was speedily discontinued as experience demonstrated that it could not be carried on without charging a rate practically prohibitive to the working classes, a condition which even at this day confronts the companies endeavoring to write health policies at a practically uniform rate for all ages. The annuity feature, too, failed to meet with any considerable amount of approval, inasmuch as the amounts required to be paid to procure an independence in old age were beyond the means of those it was desired to interest. The infantile and adult burial funds therefore became the important parts of the business, and the other branches are now obsolete.

In keeping with the policies of the ordinary companies the first industrial policies were hedged about with restrictions, most of which have since been removed.

One of the first forms of contract covering only the death benefit provided for its forfeiture:

"If the said person shall, without the written consent of the said company endorsed hereon, go beyond the settled limits of the United States, or the British Provinces, in North America; or if the said person shall die by the hands of justice or by suicide, whether sane or insane, or in consequence of the use of intoxicating drinks, opiates or narcotics; or of being engaged in any unlawful act."

The same policy also provided that:

"The person insured under this policy shall not, without the written consent of the company, enter into any military or naval service (except the militia, when not in actual service), or engage in the manufacture of gunpowder, fire-works, or other explosive substances, or in submarine operations."

All these restrictions have now been swept away, and, once issued, the policies are practically subject only to the one condition of the payment of premium. During the Spanish-American War the industrial companies waived their right of consent to engagement in military and naval service and paid all claims arising from death in such service with the same promptness as under ordinary circumstances.

In order that the full benefit of the industrial policy might be availed of when most needed, one of the cardinal principles embodied in the early announcement of the plan was the prompt payment of claims. The policies from the start set forth that the company would pay the amount due upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the

**Prompt Pay-  
ment of Claims**



insured. At that time the ordinary companies reserved to themselves the right to withhold payment of the claim for the space of thirty, sixty and in some cases, ninety days after receipt of proofs of death. To the industrial classes such a restriction would have been intolerable, inasmuch as in the event of a death occurring in the family the need of an immediate sum in cash is imperative. Accordingly the wisdom of immediate payment of claims was seen to be an advantage not only to the insured but to the companies as well, as it gave their representatives an opportunity to afford a practical illustration of the benefits of a policy in an industrial company. The ordinary policyholders were also the gainers by this departure, for the example of the industrial companies was quickly followed, and now practically every life insurance company in the country makes it a point of paying its claims immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death. As the business of the industrial companies extended, and their methods became simpler, the prompt payment of claims was facilitated by allowing the superintendents to pay all cases on which there were no complications, without referring the matter to the home office, so that in a large majority of cases the amount of the claim is in the hands of the beneficiaries before the funeral services are arranged for.

It should be clearly understood that while the system of industrial insurance had been practised in England for a generation before its introduction into the United States, there were grave difficulties in the way of transplanting it bodily to this country. Conditions among the working classes differed materially in the two

countries, so that it was necessary for the companies to proceed cautiously and gain their own experience before attempting to offer any benefits other than the payment of the policy. For this reason the original policies were absolutely forfeitable in event of lapse, no matter how many years the premiums had been regularly paid thereon. As the business gradually developed and experience accumulated it was found that some return could be made to those who, after payment of premiums for several years, were forced to give up their policies, and accordingly in 1892 it was announced that a paid-up policy would be granted in the event of the lapse of a policy on which premiums had been paid for five or more years. This feature was incorporated in the form of contract then issued, and was made retroactive so as to apply to all existing contracts. In this connection let it be said that nearly every improvement made in their contracts, or concessions granted thereon by industrial companies have been voluntarily extended to all existing policies, so that no new privilege has been granted to new members at the expense of those who preceded them in the ranks. In this respect the industrial companies have set an example which the ordinary companies have failed, in most cases, to follow. Subsequently the paid-up option was extended to those who lapsed after the completion of three years' payments, so that now the principle of non-forfeiture has become firmly established in industrial insurance practice.

Besides the voluntary adoption of the non-forfeiture principle, the industrial companies have from time to time adopted a long list of concessions, which can best

**Paid-up  
Policies  
Allowed**

be summed up in the remarks made by the president of one of the companies as follows:

Among the first important innovations was the granting of paid-up policies, applicable to all adult insurances in force. To encourage these the company ruled that the agents should in their compensation not be charged with policies lapsed in order to obtain paid-up policies. Subsequently, when the first panic struck the business, and mills and factories were closed, general business was prostrated and the industrial classes throughout the country were deprived of employment, lapses in large numbers supervened. To meet the hardship thus imposed upon the policyholder, so soon as good times began to dawn, we offered to reinstate in full, immediate benefit, all the lapsed policies throughout the country, a year old, the forfeiture of which had been produced by the pressure of hard times; further, to all whose policies were five years old who had been forced to drop out by stress of circumstance, a paid-up policy was offered, without restriction; or in lieu, a new policy without medical examination, in full immediate benefit, and without the payment of a penny in arrears. \* \* \* In the several periods of industrial depression since, like liberality has been promptly extended. Later the paid-up privileges were extended and following this a material increase was made in the amount of these paid-up insurances. And later still a valuable concession to prevent lapses has been made. Whenever a policy lapses after being five years in force, the home office addresses a personal letter to the holder offering him the option of (1) a paid-up policy according to the company's rules; or (2) the whole reserve on his policy to be credited in payment of weekly premiums as far as it will go on a new policy, in full immediate benefit, for an amount which his old rate of premium will purchase at present age, without medical examina-

tion and with privilege of continuance at the expiration of this extension of his insurance. Again, the pulmonary and consumption clause—under which death from these causes, within the first year of the policy, produced but half the amount otherwise payable—was eliminated, and the elimination was made retroactive, i.e., applicable to all the policies in force. The form of policies was greatly improved by omitting the warranty in the applications for policies not large enough in amount to call for regular medical examinations. The whole contract was contained in the policy itself, which was avoided only in case of the insured having had a disease not mentioned in the blank space provided in the policy. And to protect the holder from the consequence of oversight or misunderstanding, he was given the right within two weeks after receiving his policy, to return the same and take back the premiums paid. Next, increased benefits were granted on infantile policies—at some ages doubling the insurance—with no increase of premium, and this was also made retroactive as to old, existing policies. \* \* \* At the end of 1896, although under no legal obligation by contract or precedent to pay a dollar, a dividend was declared and this practice has been followed annually since. \* \* \* During the recent war with Spain the industrial insured could enter the military or naval service of the United States without restriction and without extra cost. This applied alike to policies outstanding when hostilities were declared, irrespective of whether or no the policies contained a war clause, and to all policies issued or revived during the continuance of the war. The internal revenue tax was also paid by the company and not charged against the individual policyholder. In other words, the war made no difference whatever in the relations of the assured to the company, either as to freedom of action or to the cost of the insurance. Finally all our industrial policies now provide that if their terms are not satisfactory to the assured, or if

the conditions are not accepted and agreed to, the policy may, within two weeks, be returned to the company, and all the premiums paid will be refunded. This gives an opportunity to correct misunderstandings, if any, and to obviate future causes of just complaint.

When the magnitude of the industrial business is considered it can be readily seen that the above concessions, together with others not covered in this summary, have cost the companies large sums of money. A reasonable estimate covering the period from 1892 when the first concession, that of paid-up policies, was made, down to the end of 1904, is that some ten million dollars have been awarded to the policyholders over and above the amounts contemplated in their contracts.

In addition to the concessions named as applicable to old policies, the contracts have, from time to time, undergone certain modifications resulting in increased liberality to the insured. Thus the death benefits have from time to time been increased, and most companies now make provision for an increase in the amount payable at death after the policy has been in force a given number of years. Originally industrial policies were all non-participating, but policyholders are now admitted to a share in the accumulated surplus, the method of division varying with the different companies. One company pays a cash dividend equal to ten weeks' premiums at the end of every fifth year of the policy; another pays dividends at the end of fifteen years and every fifth year thereafter, the amount being equitably computed according to the contribution made to the surplus in the period; some of

these dividends have reached as high as two years' premiums; a third declares a dividend at the end of five years and annually thereafter, while a fourth declares dividends at the end of each five years of the policy's existence. These dividends form a great inducement to the insured to continue their policies in force and thus help to reduce the lapse ratio. Cash surrender values are also provided for by some of the companies, although they are not likely to be availed of to any large extent, owing to the comparative ease with which the premiums are paid after years of systematic payment. It is not felt that it is proper to encourage the surrender of industrial policies as they are essentially for protection purposes, and every effort is made on the part of the company to keep them in force.

## INSURANCE OF CHILDREN

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The tremendous amount of good accomplished by industrial insurance has been generally recognized by all interested in the amelioration of the conditions surrounding the working classes, and particularly the tenement-house dwellers in our large cities. From time to time, however, some misguided workers have attacked the system on the ground that it tends to lavish and extravagant funerals, and they incidentally drag in the high cost of the protection furnished, entirely ignoring the fact that agents have to be employed to collect premiums every week in the year, instead of the policyholders sending the amount due to the office, once, twice or four times a year, as is the case with ordinary insurance. Fortunately for the companies, it has required little effort to disprove these charges, as they have been able to show that the average industrial claim does little more than provide the necessary expenses of a funeral and pay the bills incurred by reason of the prolonged sickness which often precedes death among that section of the population. The most rabid attacks

**Infantile  
Insurance**

however, have been made on that part of the system which furnishes a funeral benefit on the lives of children from the age of one year up. Both here and in England the charge has repeatedly been made that children of tender years have been done to death by their parents or others, for the sake of the few dollars of insurance on their

lives. Parliamentary investigations in England and inquiries set on foot by our own State legislatures have completely disproved these assertions, and have resulted in establishing the fact that in not one single instance has insurance been the motive for such neglect of children as led to their death. On the other hand the mass of testimony produced clearly showed that insured children were on the whole better cared for than those upon whom no insurance was carried. In the United States the question has been investigated by the legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Tennessee, Colorado and other States, and only in Colorado has a law been passed prohibiting the insurance of children under ten years of age. The action taken by the legislature of that State is not believed to be the true feeling of the people of the State, and the Insurance Department has repeatedly urged the repeal of the bill. When it was passed those most interested in it were not given a chance to be heard and the whole method of its passage savored of "snap judgment." One of the lower courts declared the measure unconstitutional, but no effort was made to carry the matter to a higher court for adjudication. The argument presented before the committee succinctly sums up the right of parents to insure their children as follows:—

It may be asserted that a parent has no insurable interest in the life of a child. We contend that the industrial classes have the moral and legal right to insure their children, for it is well-known that these children contribute to the support of their families at very early ages, so early, in fact, that in New York, Connecticut, and other States laws have been passed making thirteen the minimum age at which children should be employed



in manufacturing establishments. Meanwhile, they are supported, educated, and taught a trade in that view.

There is a just and reasonable expectation of advantage or benefit from the continuance of their lives, and it logically follows that a proper justification inheres in the parent to protect that benefit while his child is insurable, and before sickness, accident, or other causes interpose.

As to its legality, the highest tribunal in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States, has gone farther than is here indicated by announcing that "it is not necessary that the expectation of advantage or benefit should be always capable of pecuniary estimation, for a parent has an insurable interest in the life of his child, a child in the life of his parent, a husband in the life of his wife, and the wife in the life of her husband."

In *Warnock vs. Davis*, U. S. S. C., it was held that "the natural affection in cases of this kind is considered as more powerful, as operating more efficaciously to protect the life of the insured than any other consideration."

From the very inception of the business of industrial insurance in the United States the companies have been particularly careful in safeguarding this particular branch. In England it is possible to obtain insurance on the life of a child from the date of birth, but United States companies have always refused to issue a policy until the child was one year old. The first infantile policy was issued for a premium of three cents per week, and provided an amount of insurance ranging from ten dollars at age one to sixty dollars at age twelve. Subsequently it was found that the workingman needed more than the sums already provided to pay funeral expenses, and a five

**Fund Barely  
Sufficient for  
Funeral  
Expenses**

cent policy was issued with benefits ranging from fifteen to one hundred and fifteen dollars, which has since been increased to seventeen dollars at age one, after the policy has been in force one year, to one hundred and twenty dollars at age ten. Later on the companies permitted the payment of a ten cent premium on the lives of children, but under no circumstances will more than that amount be accepted, either in one or more companies where the child is under twelve years of age. The policies also distinctly provide that no claim will be paid unless insured is over one year of age at date of policy. With such elaborate precautions thrown around the insuring of children, the argument that such practice encourages neglect of insured children to such an extent that they die, falls to the ground. The experience of the companies has shown that the death rate among insured children is below that of children in the general population, indicating that those insured are in reality better cared for than the uninsured. The amount of insurance on a child's life being limited, not only by the contract, but by agreement between the companies that in no case shall more than ten cents a week be collected, there is available at death in the large majority of cases a sum barely sufficient to pay the funeral expenses and such incidental costs as pertain to the last illness. Perhaps no feature of the industrial insurance system has been so well thrashed out as this, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the companies have so successfully established the legitimacy and propriety of the practice of insuring children. Several states have recognized it by legal enactments, specifying the amounts of insurance that may not be

exceeded on the life of a child as follows:—between the ages of one and two years \$30; two and three years \$34; three and four years \$40; four and five years \$48; five and six years \$58; six and seven years \$140; seven and eight years \$168; eight and nine years \$200; nine and ten years \$240; ten and eleven years \$300; eleven and twelve years \$380; twelve and thirteen years \$460.

A few of the states have deemed it necessary to pass statutes providing that insurance companies generally should make no distinction between persons of white and colored origin as regards rates of premium or other advantage. Such statutes have utterly failed to serve their purpose, inasmuch as the experience of the companies has conclusively proved that colored persons show a much higher rate of mortality than white persons of equal ages. Industrial companies, as a rule, do not make special efforts to insure colored people, and their agents are instructed not to solicit that class of business in states where the anti-discriminating statutes are in effect. In the Southern States, where no such statutes are in force, some colored business is written at rates somewhat higher than for white persons, but even there no special effort is made in this direction. As a matter of fact the rate of mortality is so high among the negro population, and especially so among colored children, that the business cannot be conducted profitably without reducing the amount payable at death for a five cent weekly premium to a comparatively small figure. If the companies were to seek for such business in those Northern States where discrimination is forbidden, they would work an injustice to their white policyholders,

**Colored Risks  
not Sought**

who would be forced to make up from their contributions the excessive mortality of the colored members of the companies. This statute is one of those ill advised pieces of legislation enacted in a sentimental spirit without regard to its feasibility. While the companies must accept colored risks when offered they do not solicit them and are not allowed to make any effort to get them on terms which would make the business safe.

## LAPSING OF POLICIES

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A common fallacy in connection with industrial life insurance is that enormous profits are made out of lapses. The tremendous volume of new policies issued each year is pointed out and contrasted with the number of policies reported in the annual statements of the companies to the insurance departments as having been terminated by lapse, and the deduction is drawn that all the lapsed policies have contributed something in the way of premiums to the companies which the latter confiscate and thus make a profit. In the first place the term lapse, as applied to industrial policies does not mean exactly the same thing as in the case of ordinary policies. For actuarial purposes the company records consider every policy applied for as issued, whether a single week's premium has been paid on it or not. Each week the home office receives from its numerous superintendents' offices all over the country the applications which the agents have secured during the preceding week. If these applications are satisfactory to the medical department the policies are issued and sent to the superintendents for delivery by the agents who procured the applications. These agents have, in actual practice, four weeks in which to deliver the policy and secure the first payment thereon. At the end of that period those policies which have not been paid for are reported to the home office and marked

**The Lapse  
Question**

as having terminated by lapse. In the case of an ordinary policy the agent usually has sixty days in which to deliver the contract, and should he not succeed in doing so he returns it to the home office where it is recorded as having been "not taken" instead of having lapsed. The several companies engaged in the industrial business have reiterated over and over the claim that so far from lapses being a source of profit to the company, they are an actual loss, and if not checked by every possible means are likely to seriously affect the safety of the institutions. It is pointed out that an industrial policy takes about two years to pay for the cost of putting it on the books and as most of the lapses occur in the first policy year the chances of big profits are less than nil. Ever since the business obtained a foothold in the United States the efforts of the managers have been particularly directed to the problem of keeping down the lapse rate.

The head of one company in referring to this question went into it very fully as follows:

The truth is the companies wish there were no lapses; they would like to have all the business they ever wrote remain in force, and they have done everything that thought and ingenuity can devise to stop them. The method of compensating agents, in nearly all the companies, strikes at the very root of this matter. The heaviest charge, as in all life insurance, is the agent's first commission for procuring the business. He is then paid a collecting fee based upon the actual amount of premiums turned in. But his first and largest commission is not based (except qualifiedly as will follow) upon the amount of business he introduces; if it were there would be a manifest inclination to be willing to see

**The Companies  
View**

it lapse, that it might be rewritten and another commission obtained and this procedure be repeated to the detriment of the company. This commission is only paid upon increase—upon the growth, or increase, of his premiums from week to week. For illustration: if his total premiums on new business secured within a given week are one dollar and the lapsed premiums on business previously written are fifty cents, he is not paid on the dollar of business introduced, but on the difference or increase, of fifty cents. This plan also works, as is obvious, as something of a safeguard against a poor quality of business—a business obtained by any means that make against its permanency and persistency. The more rapid its waste, the more frequent and irksome the burden upon the agent. When the thoughtless or the ignorant, therefore, charge the companies, as some have recklessly done, with the encouragement of forfeitures, they utter a monstrous untruth. They affirm that gain arises from lapses,—contending that the companies turn into surplus the reserves on forfeited policies theretofore charged up as a liability. This presupposes that the reserves have been earned before being thus converted. Suppose, for simplicity and clearness that we define a reserve as a sum necessary to keep a premium level—the too much charged in the earlier years of a policy to offset the too little charged in later years. In one of the legislative investigations it was shown from the books of one of the largest companies that at the end of the first year industrial policies showed a loss of 290 per cent. of their reserve—that the second year they had made up only twenty-five per cent. of the reserve liability—the third year they had made up but fifty-two per cent—and that it was the fourth year before the company made its reserve liability, let alone any profit. The records of our business show that, of the business issued on a given date, over seventy per cent. is lapsed during the three years next succeeding. Of these lapses more than one-half occur during the first three months of the

policy, and six-sevenths during the first year of the policy. Can anything but a dead loss be figured on these lapses?

Let us look at some of the obvious reasons. First, there are fifty-two opportunities in the year for the lapsing of an industrial policy—as the premiums are payable weekly, as against one, two, or at the most four temptations a year (premiums being paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly) in the ordinary companies. Next consider the differences in the people, pecuniarily and otherwise, among whom these respective forms of insurance are done. Further, bear in mind the nature of the lapse. In the ordinary company it is permanent—the policyholder going out being apt to stay out; if he take up other insurance, he is persuaded into some other company; if he is dissatisfied with dividends, or other cause, he applies for a paid-up, or a surrender value, and (whether he get it or not) he withdraws and ends his relation as to that company. The industrial policyholder on the contrary, goes out and comes back. He lapses and re-enters. A shutting down of the mill, a fire, a strike, his discharge, the failure of an employer—a hundred things conspire to cut off his resources. He exhausts his grace, and, if for the time being, he is unable to go on, applies for a paid-up (if he is entitled to it) and stops. Regaining employment he comes back, and all his family with him. Another disturbance, and the same result follows. Starting afresh, or reviving his former policies (all of which counted as lapses), he again rejoins the ranks of the insured. Any comparison of the lapses, therefore, in the two forms of business, is wholly irrelevant.

The industrial insurer is one generally dependent upon daily or weekly wages. The occurrences as to nature and number affecting each we have barely hinted at. In times of business disturbances mills shut down, trade is suspended, employers fail. Where hundreds or even thousands of employers may be thus affected,



tens and hundreds of thousands of the employed, the country over, are deprived of work and wages. A fire in a large refinery threw twenty-five hundred men out of employment in one night. It made no difference in the scale of expenditure to the half-dozen men who owned it—none whatever. It did, however, to the families of the workmen. The former collected their fire insurance and went on and rebuilt. The latter waited—many of them—till the rebuilding was done and they could go to work again.

To sum up, there is no force to the contention that the companies profit by lapses, but everything against it; and it is only fair to expect that the nominal ratio of lapses in industrial insurance should appear large, for it results from natural causes, only partly preventable.

The president of another company in testifying before a legislative committee on the subject of industrial insurance referred to the lapse question in the following terms:

Of the policies issued in one year, fifty per cent. lapsed the first year; sixteen per cent. lapsed during the second year; five per cent. lapsed in the third year; three per cent. lapsed the fourth year, and thereafter about two per cent. lapsed each year. It requires no argument to prove that the companies do everything possible to keep these policies upon their books, and especially in the earlier years of the policy life. In the first place it is an injury to the field staff to have the policies lapse. The very method of compensating agents and superintendents is such that a lapse means to them a pecuniary loss and they naturally strive as best they can to keep the policies in force. In the second place the companies lose money by lapses. They pay out more money for the business than they receive for several years. It is therefore a loss when the policies go off the

**Lapses mean a  
Pecuniary Loss  
to the Company**

books. In the third place, the lapsing of policies is inimical to the interests of the company, for the reason that bad lives remain and the good ones go out. There is therefore constantly going on, in event of lapsing, an adverse selection, and hence the companies use every legitimate effort to keep the business upon their books. The greatest loss is during the first policy year and the highest per cent. of lapses during that year occurs at the expiration of six weeks. The agent, by the rule of the company, is allowed four weeks in which he may carry the policy without presenting it for lapse after premiums have ceased to be paid so as to give the policy holder a chance to pay up if he will. Then there is another week taken by the company at the home office in which to do the clerical work of lapsing the policy upon its books. The agents invariably take the four weeks allowed them, because they want to keep the policy on the books and they hold it as long as the rule of the company permits. This accounts for five weeks of the policy life during which no premium is paid and as the largest per cent. of lapses during the first policy year occurs at the expiration of six weeks from the issue of the policy, it follows that but a single weekly premium has been paid thereon at time of lapse. But, further, if we run through the whole year and take the average lapse, we find by the same rule above stated, that the average payment upon the policies which lapse during the first year is but four weeks premiums. In other words, the average premium paid in by policyholders who lapse their policy during the first year of issue is for four weeks only. While it is true that the company has received but four weeks' premiums upon such business, it is the fact also that it has had to carry the risk for eight weeks on account of the four weeks allowed the agent before lapsing, and should a policyholder die within that period, under the practice of the companies the loss would have to be paid. Thus the companies incur a great loss not only in the manner

described by reason of these lapses, but the risk of the insurance which it carries during the year and upon which it receives but a small amount of premiums.

That the companies do not look upon lapses as a source of profit, but rather as a distinct loss, is shown by the strenuous efforts constantly being made to prevent policyholders from allowing their policies to drop. One of the most important tests to which an industrial agent is subject relates to his ability to hold the business on his books. If he fails to show increase in a given period an investigation is made of his debit to see if he is at fault, either in laxity of making his collections or in procuring a poor quality of business, and if the blame is his, the company loses no time in dispensing with his services. While the industrial companies offer the advantages of their system to the poor and laboring classes they exercise a judicious discretion in avoiding the shiftless and more ignorant classes. They do not work in the slums, because they have found out that even five cents a week insurance has its limitations so far as the residents of those sections of our large cities are concerned, and the business secured under such circumstances never pays for its cost. Persistent paying business is the only kind these companies desire and the agents are constantly being reminded that "the business that stays is the business that pays." No policyholder is allowed to drop his insurance until every effort has been made to induce him to keep it and all possible aid is extended to relieve him should circumstances render it impossible for him to maintain regular payments. In the first place the policyholder is allowed four weeks of grace for the payment of the

premium and during that time he can pay as few premiums as may be necessary to keep him within the limit.

After the policy has been actually lapsed the matter is still kept in mind and inducements held out to bring the former insured back into the fold. Among these inducements may be mentioned, first, **Offers to Reinstate Lapsed Policyholders** an offer to rewrite the insurance, where the lapse occurs after one full year's premiums had been paid, in full immediate benefit instead of making the insured wait another whole year before the full benefit is payable in event of death; second, a lapsed policy having been in force for five years the holder may either take a paid up policy or the company will credit the whole reserve on the policy to the payment of weekly premiums as far as it will go upon a new policy, in full immediate benefit, for an amount which his old rate of premium will purchase at present age, without medical examination and with privilege of continuance at the expiration of this extension of his insurance; third, policies having been one full year in force and showing arrears amounting to thirteen weeks may be revived in full immediate benefit and the company will accept a policy lien, without interest, for the whole amount of arrears, if necessary, or for such part as policyholders are unable to pay at the time of applying for revival. These concessions, none of which were incorporated in the original industrial policies, have been the means of saving many thousands of policies and have convinced the public that the sole interest of the companies was to keep the business on their books in order that the policyholders

might have the full benefit of the insurance for which they had paid. Had there been a profit in lapses, and had the companies not been managed with a view to giving the policyholders every possible benefit which their experience justified, these liberal concessions would not in all probability have been made.

The premium in industrial insurance, as has already been mentioned, is not adjusted to the amount insured, as is the case with ordinary insurance, but the amount of insurance is adjusted to the weekly premium, the latter having a minimum of five cents. The amount of insurance which can be supplied at five cents a week at the younger ages was originally computed according to data contained in Farr's English Life Tables, No. 3, but has since been modified on the basis of the experience accumulated by the industrial companies. These policies, for valuation purposes, are considered as term policies until age ten is attained, when they become ordinary life policies and are valued accordingly. In examining the table of benefits granted under infantile policies it will be noted that the benefits increase from year to year until the maximum amount payable is reached at age ten. This increase in benefits is feasible on account of the rapid decline in the rate of mortality after the first year or so of life, and explains at the same time the fact that reserves are not needed to maintain the policies in force, as at most of the years from one to twelve there would be negative values shown. On adult policies the premiums for office use, commonly known as net premiums, are calculated by a

**Premium and  
Reserve Com-  
putations**

standard table of mortality, with a heavy loading to provide for the expenses of the business, which it needs no further demonstration to prove are much higher for retail insurance, as industrial insurance is, than for wholesale or ordinary insurance. In calculating the reserves on such policies as come under the classification of adult, the general practice is to credit no reserve at the end of the first year and thereafter to take the terminal reserve at the end of each year, instead of the mean reserve, as is done with ordinary policies. Only one insurance department varies from this rule and calls upon the companies to maintain reserves on industrial adult policies from their inception, an allowance being made, however, on account of the heavy lapse rate in the first and second years. As the three principal companies operate in that State the effect is to compel them to report to other States an extra reserve over and above the actual requirements. Inasmuch as this adds to the strength of the companies financially, there can be no complaint from the policyholders on the ground that there is not a sufficient amount reserved to insure the absolute payment of every contract.

## INDUSTRIAL FIELD WORKERS

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As may well be imagined the system requires the minutest attention to detail and calls for the employment of a very large number of persons, not only in the field but in the office. The territory

**The Field Forces**

covered by the several industrial companies is divided into districts, each in charge of a superintendent. Under the superintendents are the assistant superintendents, each in charge of a number of agents, who constitute the collecting force for the regular collection of premiums each week and who also by active canvassing procure the new business. The duty of the industrial agent as defined by the manual of instructions is: first, to devote the first part of each week to the collection of premiums on policies already issued, and second, to faithfully canvass for new business.

In other words the agent is required to devote each working day of every week to the prosecution of his agency work, to the end that a substantial and steady increase may be made by him. Every Monday morning the agent starts out on the collection of premiums

**The Agent**

recorded in his debit book. From street to street, from house to house and from floor to floor he goes, meeting some member of the family insured, taking the dimes or nickels and recording the amounts in the policyholder's receipt book as well as in his own book. At the time a policy is issued the policyholder is supplied with a premium

receipt book, in which every payment made must be entered by the agent. Where more than one member of a family living in the same house is insured, the one receipt book answers for all, a record being kept on the first page of the numbers of the policies covered by the book. In the course of his collecting the agent takes pains to inquire as to any new families that may have moved into the house or neighborhood, as well as to the prospects of the families insured, with a view to securing new applications or increasing the amounts already insured. A most important part of his work consists in urging the necessity of keeping the policy premiums paid well in advance, so that should misfortune of any kind overtake the family there will be some weeks' payments already provided for and thus aid in preventing lapses. The companies set a standard of collections which the agents are expected to adhere to as closely as possible, usually ninety-eight per cent of the debit. The debit representing the amount of money the agent is charged to collect on the policies recorded in his collecting book, if that amounts to one hundred dollars a week say, he is expected to collect at least ninety-eight dollars. Having completed his collections, which in most cases should be out of the way by Thursday morning, the agent devotes the rest of the week to canvassing for new business. In the course of his collecting tours he has introduced the subject to a number of people and now devotes his energies to closing with them. In this work he knows no limitations of hours. There is a father to be seen who works some distance from his home and can only be got at on his return at night. His mind may have



been prepared by the representations of the mother, but he needs convincing and the agent gives up his time cheerfully to explain all the benefits of industrial insurance. When the applications are secured efforts are made to collect as many weeks' premiums in advance as possible, thereby putting the policies in immediate force, subject only to the approval of the medical department. The applications are then turned over to the assistant superintendent, who examines them carefully to see that all the questions have been properly answered and arranges for the doctor to examine the applicant, if necessary under the rules, or at least to have the risk medically inspected. At first the medical examinations were only required in cases where the premiums were above the general average, but now every risk assumed is either medically examined or inspected, the latter process applying in the case of children more particularly.

The assistant superintendent is charged with the supervision of a number of agents, usually about eight, and has to see that they do their work in a manner calculated to advance the interests of the company. From time to time he inspects the debit of each agent, checking the policyholders' receipt books with the agent's collecting book, at the same time observing if the business being written is of the right quality. If the agent has been showing too high a proportion of lapses, or falling behind in his collections the assistant exerts his energies to help him and get him in the way of becoming a good producer. Should his efforts not meet with success in this direction, it then becomes his duty,

**The Assistant Superintendent**

after consultation with the superintendent, to take up the agency and transfer it to another man. An important part of the work of the assistant superintendent lies in assisting an agent to close business. His experience as an agent, for in the industrial field all must come up from the ranks, enables him to meet the arguments of those the agent is endeavoring to insure and in a majority of cases to procure their signatures. In short he is an instructor of the men under him as well as an inspector of the work being accomplished. In the payment of death claims the assistant sees that the claim papers are properly filled out, and in many cases pays the claim on securing the proper release. The returns of every agent in his assistancy each week are revised by him before being sent to the home office, so that there may be no occasion for their return as imperfect or erroneous. Under present conditions the assistant spends some time in soliciting for ordinary insurance, and the more perfectly he has trained his agents, the more time he can devote to that branch.

The man directly in charge of a district is the superintendent. By diligent and successful work as an agent he rose to an assistancy, where he had opportunities of displaying his powers as a handler of men, and for good work in that position he was next promoted to the superintendency of a district. In this position he is the direct representative of the company, and is held responsible for the conduct of his staff, numbering in some cases as many as one hundred persons. The company expects him to make a steady increase in business, to see that his agents' accounts are kept in accordance with the com-

pany's rules and to devote any spare time he may have to the pushing of the ordinary branch. A successful superintendent combines the qualities of a general with those of a diplomat, for he must be capable of getting the best results from his staff of assistants and agents and also be able to keep the policyholders in his district satisfied with the company and its contracts.

At the home office the business of the field force is handled through division managers, to whom are assigned a number of districts in specific sections of the country. These managers keep close watch of the returns from their fields and from time to time make visits to particular districts to encourage the superintendents and to stir up those who show a tendency to fall behind. The clerical work necessary in the issuing of policies and keeping the accounts of the thousands of agents, assistants and superintendents is also in their charge.

The agents of an industrial company are compensated by a percentage on their collections and also by a percentage on the increase made each week. The collection commission is termed ordinary salary, and the commission on increase is termed special salary. Usually fifteen per cent. is paid each week on the amount collected, while on increase, fifteen times the increase is paid. Thus an agent having a debit of say one hundred dollars a week, and collecting ninety-eight, would receive an ordinary salary for that week of \$14.70. If he wrote one dollar in new premiums, and had to lapse on business previously in force, fifty cents, his debit would show an increase of fifty cents, entitling him to special salary amounting to \$7.50. Besides his com-

pensation as outlined above, he is paid a commission on any ordinary business he may write in the same manner as ordinary agents. The assistant superintendent is employed on a salary which is added to each week by an allowance on the total increase made by the agents working under him. The superintendent is also paid a weekly salary and at the end of each year of service the salary is increased by the total increase in debit made by the district in the twelve months, divided by fifty-two. Thus if a new superintendent starts with a salary of forty dollars a week, and during his first year of service his district increases its weekly debit from say two thousand dollars to \$2,208, the increase of \$208 divided by fifty-two would make four dollars to be added to his weekly salary for the second year, bringing it up to forty-four dollars. Both assistants and superintendents are also paid a commission on ordinary business written by them personally as well as a slight commission on the business of that nature produced by their staffs.

Industrial insurance has now established itself firmly in the United States and proved itself capable of adaptation to conditions as they arise. In the early days the financial and industrial conditions were such as to call for an elementary form of life insurance with absolute security as the first consideration. As the subject became understood there arose a demand for a policy of five hundred dollars from the higher element of the industrial population, and as the insurance education of the public proceeded the companies were practically forced to open ordinary branches. Although it is less than twenty years ago since these branches were

**Extension to  
Ordinary Field**

opened, the three industrial companies which transact ninety-five per cent. of the business in this country now have some three quarters of a million ordinary policies in force insuring about \$850,000,000. It is estimated that at least one-half this sum represents ordinary insurance on the lives of wage earners, or persons in positions practically outside the field of the solicitor for the exclusively ordinary companies.

The benefits which industrial insurance has conferred on the community, entirely apart from the amounts disbursed in death claims and other payments, cannot be measured by dollars and cents. It is best summed up perhaps in the following extract from a lecture delivered before the insurance class of Yale University by the president of one of the leading companies:

If there is any one thing that "social classes owe to each other" it is that all shall aim and work to diminish the needless suffering and unnecessary burdens of those for whose well-being and future protection we are individually or socially responsible. The evidence is conclusive that the mass of our population is engaged in a heroic struggle to escape from poverty to relative economic and social freedom, and whatever contributes toward this much-to-be-desired end is certainly deserving of sympathetic consideration. In industrial insurance we have a most valuable aid in this determination for social betterment on a large scale, and the evidence is conclusive that a vast amount of direct and indirect good is accomplished by this elementary but effective form of thrift. During the almost thirty years since industrial insurance has been in active operation in this country, gradual but constant progress has been made toward a higher degree of social efficiency, so that we may hopefully look forward and anticipate a time when

**this form of insurance will be indeed a social institution of universal utility, in every respect a far-reaching power for good, directly to the people and indirectly to the nation. The evidence warrants the conclusion that industrial insurance makes first for private wealth and second for public wealth, as well as directly and indirectly for the all important aim and end of a higher degree of security for the industrial population of this land**

## OFFICIAL RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

The insurance departments of the United States take notice of industrial insurance as a distinct branch of life insurance, dating from the year 1876. The companies now engaged in it number fourteen, several others having gone out of existence or transferred their risks to other organizations during the past twenty-nine years.

### INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1876 TO 1904 INCLUSIVE.

The following table shows the four principal items of business of the companies transacting industrial insurance, year by year, since this class of business was commenced. The Baltimore, the Colonial, the Columbian National, the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock, the Life Insurance Company of Virginia and the Western & Southern also transact ordinary life insurance business, and the columns of premiums received and losses paid include those branches, while the columns of insurance written and in force include only their industrial business:

BALTIMORE LIFE, BALTIMORE, MD.					
YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$4,548,840	103,065	\$7,977,954	\$592,777	\$108,545
1903.....	4,069,152	105,587	7,770,477	596,472	96,731
1902.....	5,723,118	100,292	7,133,760	565,871	71,345
1901.....	5,774,038	100,714	6,520,913	544,309	68,429
1900.....	5,354,140	92,310	5,642,853	523,785	54,921
1899.....	4,486,212	86,061	5,038,963	467,880	47,599
1898.....	4,451,355	76,974	4,251,905	421,496	39,879

**COLONIAL, JERSEY CITY, N. J.**

YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$8,784,984	83,690	\$9,781,317	\$454,807	\$115,554
1903.....	7,122,800	70,076	8,028,103	364,588	86,855
1902.....	6,454,044	55,597	6,149,410	282,093	69,871
1901.....	5,211,301	43,520	4,668,763	203,454	50,076
1900.....	4,209,047	34,074	3,650,629	152,501	39,501
1899.....	4,042,526	27,697	2,854,075	85,252	15,900
1898.....	2,719,798	10,623	1,423,482	23,626	4,221

**COLUMBIAN NATIONAL, BOSTON.**

1904.....	\$9,468,216	40,307	\$5,532,978	.....	.....
1903.....	4,813,041	18,756	2,630,959	.....	.....
1902.....	759,640	4,275	615,316	.....	.....

**CONTENTNEA LIFE, WILSON, N. C.**

1903.....	\$43,980	798	\$22,360	\$1,283	\$5
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**EQUITABLE INDUSTRIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

1904.....	\$1,690,736	25,522	\$2,960,212	\$107,358	\$34,599
1903.....	1,665,414	23,304	2,692,699	95,425	24,401
1902.....	1,334,923	20,401	2,325,483	58,252	16,458

**HOME, WILMINGTON, DEL.**

1903.....	\$284,400	12,048	\$1,691,809	\$49,043	\$14,954
1902.....	1,104,223	12,842	1,448,963	46,487	15,867
1901.....	1,417,440	12,132	1,450,393	27,770	8,633
1900.....	1,551,079	5,146	920,980	18,523	6,063

**IMMEDIATE BENEFIT, BALTIMORE, Md.**

1904.....	\$1,233,420	15,002	\$1,210,675	\$71,432	\$18,086
1903.....	391,268	10,703	705,128	58,857	16,245
1902.....	421,318	7,587	509,131	54,996	14,253
1901.....	441,399	7,201	406,849	44,760	14,314
1900.....	139,535	5,131	228,512	43,763	14,004
1899.....	1,102,618	4,481	195,802	43,693	11,241
1898.....	1,488,774	13,651	1,006,704	62,483	19,991
1897.....	1,520,337	11,843	845,954	38,282	11,073



## JOHN HANCOCK, BOSTON, MASS.

YEAR	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$61,840,600	1,474,399	\$233,060,767	\$13,622,350	\$3,071,330
1903.....	57,444,640	1,395,779	216,375,960	12,389,520	3,642,681
1902.....	68,137,409	1,312,030	200,204,696	10,014,984	2,964,953
1901.....	57,928,751	1,223,500	177,507,439	9,595,301	2,810,624
1900.....	52,060,750	1,152,444	159,893,856	8,252,341	2,554,905
1899.....	44,358,633	1,069,197	141,600,904	7,209,200	2,193,573
1898.....	37,936,626	956,382	124,923,200	6,512,804	1,874,015
1897.....	35,959,176	899,418	115,750,700	5,773,144	1,684,027
1896.....	36,871,080	835,351	105,640,047	5,217,207	1,643,708
1895.....	41,905,652	771,972	95,640,574	4,638,040	1,428,921
1894.....	33,140,067	681,802	82,876,338	3,862,056	1,213,607
1893.....	34,571,979	607,150	73,043,678	3,444,313	1,116,124
1892.....	29,326,680	556,435	65,428,121	2,914,498	1,005,507
1891.....	25,374,745	476,612	54,516,514	2,387,701	931,488
1890.....	23,083,151	402,147	43,772,700	2,002,644	717,688
1889.....	18,239,650	320,264	36,363,419	1,616,585	506,510
1888.....	15,953,123	256,574	29,943,052	1,317,374	473,843
1887.....	13,334,392	203,467	23,802,502	1,031,845	357,002
1886.....	10,748,152	148,850	17,805,910	815,750	306,938
1885.....	7,055,933	107,872	12,600,935	647,143	221,266
1884.....	4,752,613	80,629	8,940,275	547,058	206,460
1883.....	4,085,489	63,625	6,730,902	472,242	175,438
1882.....	3,718,902	48,568	5,006,488	415,537	194,053
1881.....	2,931,860	36,012	3,787,230	346,887	161,606
1880.....	5,483,431	30,702	3,139,018	336,198	172,570
1879.....	1,275,918	9,327	951,000	294,043	162,141

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA.

1904.....	\$11,788,506	358,541	\$37,710,901	\$1,680,411	\$512,105
1903.....	11,006,867	331,452	34,503,483	1,509,463	434,204
1902.....	12,437,338	302,839	30,303,815	1,338,518	392,997
1901.....	10,785,937	266,685	26,906,073	1,151,213	373,419
1900.....	9,102,616	237,283	23,239,844	1,087,272	370,429
1899.....	8,068,321	219,670	20,246,656	937,901	308,259
1898.....	12,318,555	194,951	18,373,119	852,028	252,025
1897.....	9,212,261	165,660	15,264,250	752,215	214,273
1896.....	10,613,052	149,672	13,778,199	712,932	222,987
1895.....	9,256,579	116,814	11,053,039	591,381	162,663
1894.....	8,140,705	99,618	9,647,707	551,794	160,003
1893.....	6,998,569	75,130	6,643,061	546,151	154,529
1892.....	6,272,217	69,527	6,230,224	475,520	120,496
1891.....	4,940,820	51,491	4,520,424	395,191	102,742
1890.....	3,000,115	32,027	3,589,720	234,547	88,795
1889.....	3,314,876	21,271	2,536,280	151,571	61,697
1888.....	2,619,276	15,193	1,076,377	127,049	39,291
1887.....	* 1,250,000	* 10,500	* 850,000	* 99,556	* 60,589

\* Partly estimated.

## METROPOLITAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$305,258,155	7,614,729	\$1,127,229,229	\$50,808,924	\$14,226,976
1903.....	297,968,863	7,187,345	1,059,875,827	45,656,961	12,907,617
1902.....	312,690,335	6,696,701	981,676,306	39,653,725	11,320,967
1901.....	296,606,312	6,006,002	881,491,451	34,705,186	10,704,747
1900.....	264,737,682	5,327,067	768,977,676	31,210,356	9,785,624
1899.....	253,306,020	4,855,756	688,029,175	26,591,651	8,575,134
1898.....	210,506,094	4,317,274	591,427,272	23,372,770	7,691,943
1897.....	232,764,153	4,028,722	534,343,756	21,402,966	6,990,866
1896.....	169,820,543	3,643,769	454,066,004	19,306,196	6,063,256
1895.....	175,905,467	3,458,846	418,062,194	18,324,918	6,520,390
1894.....	204,277,451	3,259,165	423,514,171	16,327,016	5,747,823
1893.....	150,057,703	2,932,064	343,917,746	14,361,214	5,535,120
1892.....	127,222,470	2,715,414	305,451,570	12,514,078	4,898,382
1891.....	62,627,456	2,275,225	254,639,651	10,820,373	4,408,379
1890.....	100,522,522	2,066,505	231,115,440	9,390,427	3,760,478
1889.....	62,720,653	1,829,713	200,529,429	8,324,945	3,042,818
1888.....	61,222,047	1,632,042	176,533,122	6,822,110	2,550,105
1887.....	84,056,116	1,545,125	147,756,227	5,212,767	2,098,626
1886.....	72,527,221	1,076,575	116,520,339	4,423,092	1,566,514
1885.....	57,576,612	809,533	61,224,222	3,414,522	1,279,645
1884.....	59,772,421	670,696	71,625,125	2,511,812	970,590
1883.....	52,772,767	529,042	56,536,325	1,675,703	631,639
1882.....	59,522,126	335,726	34,779,527	1,266,513	369,314
1881.....	84,276,500	160,247	17,564,720	529,057	268,811
1880.....	20,226,700	110,743	6,125,472	226,204	200,805
1879.....	225,536	3,743	322,225	42,576	144,221

## MUTUAL OF BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, MD.

1904.....	\$2,278,275	55,790	\$2,509,995	\$277,423	\$24,075
1903.....	1,875,246	52,124	2,263,453	228,152	74,508
1902.....	1,764,772	46,005	2,262,527	205,328	57,110
1901.....	1,222,122	42,682	2,209,062	127,376	59,097
1900.....	1,277,455	40,552	1,972,292	128,902	43,822
1899.....	970,574	27,574	1,520,797	124,508	52,243
1898.....	1,454,524	26,725	1,476,524	178,292	44,353
1897.....	1,246,624	24,792	1,066,755	127,727	43,410
1896.....	856,216	8,155	722,226	68,471	32,192
1895.....	625,722	5,706	527,226	57,403	34,223
1894.....	657,222	4,527	467,222	57,222	31,792
1893.....	724,722	4,526	625,722	56,222	25,843
1892.....	666,622	2,522	525,222	52,222	21,822

## PRUDENTIAL LIFE, PRUDENTIAL, N. J.

1904.....	\$7,722,222	6,222	\$7,722,222	\$7,722,222	\$3,222
1903.....	7,722,222	6,222	7,722,222	7,722,222	2,722
1902.....	7,722,222	6,222	7,722,222	7,722,222	2,222
1901.....	7,722,222	6,222	7,722,222	7,722,222	2,722
1900.....	7,722,222	6,222	7,722,222	7,722,222	2,222
1899.....	7,722,222	6,222	7,722,222	7,722,222	2,222

## PRUDENTIAL, NEWARK, N. J.

YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$202,524,911	5,642,335	\$675,992,239	\$41,555,697	\$11,258,506
1903.....	190,386,294	5,176,456	613,935,910	36,028,402	9,812,458
1902.....	184,327,303	4,692,182	550,464,265	31,138,718	8,006,719
1901.....	191,712,877	4,290,539	498,127,133	26,687,757	7,411,428
1900.....	182,270,423	3,908,622	448,596,996	22,559,354	6,207,418
1899.....	165,760,248	3,406,189	389,039,257	19,028,792	5,420,758
1898.....	121,080,784	2,924,526	333,992,200	16,139,452	4,749,885
1897.....	112,371,379	2,658,700	303,779,952	14,551,868	4,344,562
1896.....	108,223,712	2,437,251	279,030,638	13,329,644	4,156,831
1895.....	124,374,497	2,350,741	268,214,100	11,892,766	3,846,754
1894.....	205,128,243	2,256,014	259,840,927	10,800,302	3,191,775
1893.....	128,208,941	1,941,533	218,199,566	9,084,844	2,893,708
1892.....	92,677,524	1,653,465	184,306,206	7,525,844	2,518,567
1891.....	72,966,176	1,360,383	159,758,907	6,413,283	2,079,669
1890.....	95,674,484	1,228,332	135,084,498	5,636,870	1,749,714
1889.....	73,576,853	1,099,312	117,357,215	4,442,833	1,327,850
1888.....	58,204,981	850,064	92,418,854	3,659,493	1,096,234
1887.....	60,202,194	736,909	81,694,088	2,942,257	853,819
1886.....	49,142,316	548,433	59,328,627	2,114,290	593,273
1885.....	28,860,822	422,071	49,266,445	1,466,955	418,622
1884.....	24,892,268	324,794	28,545,189	1,127,738	322,882
1883.....	20,426,140	273,917	23,053,935	828,911	222,083
1882.....	11,521,210	196,007	15,738,973	571,595	157,705
1881.....	9,688,362	133,582	10,959,948	402,947	111,508
1880.....	8,555,904	87,462	7,347,892	250,958	57,256
1879.....	3,157,352	43,175	3,866,913	121,560	29,013
1878.....	1,785,696	22,808	2,027,888	59,817	11,338
1877.....	967,932	11,226	1,030,655	28,517	5,296
1876.....	727,168	4,816	443,072	14,495	1,958

## WESTERN AND SOUTHERN, CINCINNATI, O.

1904.....	\$14,830,110	227,624	\$24,600,187	\$1,249,945	\$354,666
1903.....	14,161,533	209,623	22,223,035	1,113,690	295,360
1902.....	12,948,340	184,686	19,643,480	917,337	221,284
1901.....	10,878,524	155,006	16,426,534	722,605	203,896
1900.....	10,070,944	131,132	13,618,878	614,301	150,642
1899.....	8,370,729	117,545	10,881,061	508,900	122,494
1898.....	7,256,666	91,589	8,392,902	397,687	96,448
1897.....	4,980,043	71,301	6,610,653	320,996	79,160
1896.....	4,290,332	62,747	5,724,728	298,686	79,060
1895.....	4,573,492	56,960	5,294,381	246,807	69,087
1894.....	6,178,914	46,362	4,374,075	227,392	52,456
1893.....	3,830,862	41,206	3,691,843	183,415	44,336
1892.....	2,522,842	30,472	2,707,366	140,564	39,530
1891.....	2,661,930	24,638	2,320,936	101,397	26,944
1890.....	2,620,328	16,926	2,000,073	79,327	19,233
1889.....	2,505,945	11,348	1,537,430	43,518	10,837
1888.....	1,698,748	6,237	889,073	14,350	1,107

## METROPOLITAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$305,258,155	7,614,720	\$1,127,880,220	\$50,808,924	\$14,826,976
1903.....	297,068,863	7,187,345	1,059,875,827	45,656,961	12,907,617
1902.....	312,090,338	6,698,201	981,676,306	39,653,725	11,320,967
1901.....	206,606,312	6,008,662	881,491,451	34,705,186	10,704,747
1900.....	264,737,682	5,327,067	768,977,676	31,210,356	9,785,624
1899.....	253,396,620	4,855,756	688,620,175	26,591,651	8,575,134
1898.....	310,508,604	4,317,274	591,427,272	23,372,770	7,691,943
1897.....	232,264,188	4,028,722	534,343,756	21,402,966	6,990,866
1896.....	169,820,543	3,643,560	454,068,004	19,306,196	6,063,256
1895.....	175,905,407	3,458,846	416,062,194	18,336,918	6,580,390
1894.....	204,270,451	3,559,165	423,514,171	16,827,016	5,747,822
1893.....	150,057,703	2,932,064	343,917,746	14,361,214	5,535,120
1892.....	127,222,470	2,715,414	305,451,576	12,514,078	4,898,382
1891.....	94,027,488	2,278,487	254,939,881	10,830,373	4,408,379
1890.....	100,852,802	2,096,595	231,115,440	9,399,927	3,746,478
1889.....	92,726,883	1,849,113	200,829,929	8,342,945	3,042,818
1888.....	91,242,946	1,632,642	176,533,142	6,810,110	2,550,105
1887.....	84,059,118	1,345,125	147,758,287	5,618,767	2,008,936
1886.....	72,783,721	1,066,875	119,560,339	4,438,096	1,566,514
1885.....	57,819,912	820,833	91,234,252	3,414,524	1,279,705
1884.....	59,505,421	670,999	71,965,635	2,811,816	970,509
1883.....	52,505,697	526,042	56,536,325	1,975,703	631,639
1882.....	36,822,169	335,789	34,679,307	1,246,515	390,314
1881.....	24,469,300	190,348	17,894,620	859,057	268,811
1880.....	20,728,700	110,193	9,103,870	568,204	200,805
1879.....	523,539	5,143	516,618	422,560	144,421

## MUTUAL OF BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, MD.

1904.....	\$2,016,918	35,730	\$3,559,495	\$207,443	\$84,075
1903.....	1,815,548	32,162	3,095,453	188,158	74,508
1902.....	1,684,671	28,093	2,641,356	165,322	57,119
1901.....	1,322,112	23,981	2,206,081	147,363	59,097
1900.....	1,217,455	20,855	1,872,030	128,201	43,822
1899.....	300,572	17,574	1,526,787	124,502	52,243
1898.....	1,454,344	19,015	1,479,364	119,286	44,355
1897.....	1,148,486	14,746	1,049,638	101,676	43,410
1896.....	550,013	8,155	621,108	93,471	32,192
1895.....	495,226	5,999	541,308	85,493	34,423
1894.....	387,993	4,340	446,501	73,225	31,792
1893.....	602,196	2,028	243,010	68,565	25,643
1892.....	440,989	2,856	391,856	62,691	21,493

## PROVIDENCE LIFE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1904.....	\$108,450	2,012	\$301,600	\$5,173	\$3,225
1903.....	586,320	5,509	761,185	11,610	2,162
1902.....	548,840	4,818	654,378	8,107	1,824
1901.....	514,319	3,683	577,168	6,864	2,164
1900.....	301,270	1,913	310,711	3,604	1,215
1899.....	524,886	603	224,886	1,406	308

## PRUDENTIAL, NEWARK, N. J.

YEAR.	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1904.....	\$202,524,911	5,642,335	\$675,902,230	\$41,155,697	\$11,258,506
1903.....	190,386,204	5,176,456	613,935,910	36,028,402	9,812,458
1902.....	184,327,303	4,692,182	550,464,265	31,138,718	8,006,719
1901.....	191,712,877	4,490,530	498,127,133	26,681,757	7,411,428
1900.....	182,270,423	3,908,622	448,596,996	22,559,354	6,207,418
1899.....	165,760,248	3,406,180	389,039,257	19,028,792	5,420,758
1898.....	121,080,784	2,924,126	333,992,200	16,139,452	4,749,885
1897.....	112,371,379	2,658,700	303,770,952	14,551,868	4,342,562
1896.....	108,223,712	2,437,251	279,030,638	13,329,644	4,158,831
1895.....	124,374,407	2,339,741	268,414,100	10,890,302	3,846,754
1894.....	205,128,243	2,256,014	259,840,927	11,892,302	3,191,175
1893.....	128,208,941	1,941,533	218,199,566	9,084,844	2,893,708
1892.....	92,677,524	1,653,405	184,306,206	7,525,844	2,518,567
1891.....	72,966,176	1,360,383	150,718,907	6,413,283	2,079,669
1890.....	95,674,484	1,228,332	135,084,498	5,636,876	1,749,714
1889.....	73,576,853	1,099,312	117,357,415	4,442,833	1,327,856
1888.....	58,214,981	850,064	92,418,854	3,659,495	1,006,234
1887.....	60,202,194	736,909	81,694,088	2,944,237	853,819
1886.....	49,142,116	548,433	59,328,627	2,114,296	593,275
1885.....	28,860,882	422,071	40,266,445	1,468,935	418,622
1884.....	24,892,268	324,794	28,545,189	1,127,738	322,382
1883.....	20,426,140	273,917	23,033,935	828,911	222,083
1882.....	11,541,210	196,007	15,738,973	571,595	157,705
1881.....	9,688,362	133,582	10,959,948	402,947	111,508
1880.....	8,555,904	87,462	7,347,892	250,958	57,256
1879.....	3,157,352	43,713	3,866,913	121,560	23,013
1878.....	1,785,696	22,808	2,027,888	59,817	11,338
1877.....	967,932	11,226	1,030,655	28,517	5,296
1876.....	727,168	4,816	443,072	14,495	1,958

## WESTERN AND SOUTHERN, CINCINNATI, O.

1904.....	\$14,830,110	227,624	\$24,600,187	\$1,249,945	\$354,666
1903.....	14,161,533	209,623	22,223,035	1,113,399	295,369
1902.....	12,948,340	184,686	19,643,480	1,917,637	221,284
1901.....	10,878,524	155,096	16,426,534	722,605	203,896
1900.....	10,070,944	131,132	13,618,878	1,614,301	150,642
1899.....	8,370,720	117,545	10,881,961	508,000	122,494
1898.....	7,256,666	91,589	8,302,902	397,687	96,448
1897.....	4,980,043	71,301	6,619,653	320,996	79,169
1896.....	4,290,332	62,747	5,724,728	298,686	79,060
1895.....	4,573,492	56,060	5,204,381	246,807	69,087
1894.....	6,178,014	46,362	4,374,675	227,392	52,456
1893.....	3,830,862	41,296	3,691,843	183,415	44,336
1892.....	2,522,842	30,472	2,707,366	140,564	39,539
1891.....	2,661,930	24,638	2,329,936	101,397	26,944
1890.....	2,620,328	16,926	2,000,073	70,327	19,233
1889.....	2,505,045	11,348	1,537,430	43,518	10,837
1888.....	1,698,748	6,237	889,073	14,359	1,107

## AGGREGATES.

YEAR.	No. of Com- panies	Insurance Written.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
			Number.	Amount.		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
1904..	14	624,422,316	15,637,692	2,132,300,723	110,006,643	31,302,626
1903..	15	596,510,565	14,600,502	1,977,185,534	98,063,490	27,408,191
1902..	15	610,968,819	13,444,753	1,806,454,742	85,146,410	23,243,657
1901..	15	598,593,825	12,333,459	1,640,398,546	74,660,060	22,003,402
1900..	18	566,037,936	11,215,531	1,468,474,534	65,962,426	19,607,808
1899..	17	519,796,085	10,048,808	1,292,812,402	56,159,889	17,023,485
1898..	14	422,164,810	8,794,178	1,109,526,870	48,776,246	14,971,238
1897..	12	415,338,614	8,000,636	995,545,736	43,619,310	13,526,315
1896..	11	360,852,458	7,375,688	886,484,869	40,058,701	13,420,336
1895..	11	380,832,362	6,943,769	819,521,573	37,008,536	12,398,782
1894..	12	573,279,943	6,847,892	802,016,133	32,253,821	10,635,602
1893..	11	344,361,223	5,748,105	661,568,502	28,311,386	9,955,865
1892..	10	276,893,923	5,118,897	582,710,309	24,352,900	8,847,322
1891..	9	218,138,800	4,302,427	481,060,716	20,654,980	7,725,328
1890..	9	242,250,959	3,875,102	428,037,245	17,647,036	6,423,341
1889..	8	201,787,017	3,352,708	364,483,382	14,760,691	5,086,233
1888..	7	161,260,335	2,788,000	302,033,066	11,939,540	4,162,745
1887..	4	158,845,704	2,296,001	254,104,877	9,692,425	3,370,346
1886..	3	132,674,189	1,764,158	196,694,876	7,368,142	2,466,725
1885..	3	93,736,727	1,360,376	144,101,632	5,530,622	1,919,533
1884..	3	89,150,302	1,076,422	108,451,099	4,486,612	1,499,432
1883..	3	77,017,326	863,584	86,321,162	3,276,856	1,029,160
1882..	3	52,082,281	580,364	55,514,768	2,233,647	721,072
1881..	3	37,089,522	359,942	32,641,798	1,608,891	541,925
1880..	3	34,768,035	228,357	19,590,780	1,155,360	430,631
1879..	3	4,956,809	58,185	5,334,531	548,163	329,575
1878..	1	1,785,696	22,808	2,027,888	59,817	11,338
1877..	1	967,932	11,226	1,030,655	28,517	5,296
1876..	1	727,168	4,816	443,072	14,495	1,958
Totals,	.....	7,797,291,727	.....	.....	845,385,672	260,069,267

## AMOUNT INSURED AND PREMIUMS

In the following tables the sum insured for each five cents of weekly premium is shown on both adult and infantile policies. Also the weekly premiums charged on policies of \$500 each running for the whole term of life.

### AMOUNT INSURED FOR FIVE CENTS PER WEEK — WHOLE LIFE

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Prudential.*	Western and Southern.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Prudential.*	Western and Southern.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Prudential.*	Western and Southern.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Prudential.*	Western and Southern.
10.....	\$ 120	\$ 120	25.....	\$ 76	\$ 77	40.....	\$ 50	\$ 48	55.....	\$ 28	\$ 28
11.....	118	115	26.....	74	75	41.....	49	48	56.....	27	26
12.....	116	110	27.....	72	72	42.....	47	46	57.....	26	25
13.....	112	106	28.....	71	71	43.....	45	44	58.....	25	24
14.....	108	103	29.....	69	69	44.....	44	42	59.....	23	22
15.....	103	100	30.....	67	67	45.....	42	41	60.....	22	21
16.....	100	98	31.....	66	65	46.....	41	40	61.....	21	20
17.....	94	95	32.....	64	63	47.....	39	39	62.....	20	19
18.....	92	92	33.....	62	61	48.....	38	37	63.....	19	18
19.....	89	90	34.....	60	59	49.....	37	35	64.....	18	17
20.....	.87	88	35.....	59	58	50.....	35	34	65.....	17	16
21.....	84	85	36.....	57	56	51.....	34	33	66.....	16	15
22.....	.82	83	37.....	55	54	52.....	32	32	67.....	16	14
23.....	80	81	38.....	54	53	53.....	31	31	68.....	15	13
24.....	78	79	39.....	52	51	54.....	30	30	69.....	14	12
									70.....	13	11

\*Also used by Colonial, John Hancock and Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

INFANTILE TABLE OF BENEFITS

Used by the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Virginia and Prudential.\* Amount of insurance if the life insurance is rated under age 10, and for each 5 cents of weekly premiums.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	AMOUNT PAYABLE PROVIDED DEATH OCCUR AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN IN FORCE FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODS.											
	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 1 Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.
2.....	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 20	\$ 24	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 80	\$ 100	\$ 120
3.....	9	11	14	17	20	24	30	51	75	100	120	...
4.....	10	13	16	20	24	30	47	70	100	120	...	...
5.....	11	14	18	24	30	43	65	95	120	...	...	...
6.....	12	16	22	30	39	60	90	120	...	...	...	...
7.....	14	19	26	35	51	85	120	...	...	...	...	...
8.....	16	22	35	50	80	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.....	20	28	50	75	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

When the amount of insurance, according to the terms of this table, reaches \$120 (for each 5 cents of weekly premium), it will continue at that amount during the lifetime of the person insured, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.

\* Also for Colonial Life, except that columns "under three months," and "under nine months," are omitted.

JOHN HANCOCK

WEEKLY PREMIUMS FOR SPECIAL ADULT POLICIES FOR \$500

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Weekly Premium.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Weekly Premium.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Weekly Premium.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Weekly Premium.	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Weekly Premium.
16.....	.25	25.....	.20	34.....	.37	43.....	.51	52.....	.76
17.....	.25	26.....	.20	35.....	.38	44.....	.53	53.....	.79
18.....	.25	27.....	.30	36.....	.40	45.....	.56	54.....	.83
19.....	.25	28.....	.31	37.....	.41	46.....	.58	55.....	.87
20.....	.25	29.....	.32	38.....	.43	47.....	.61	56.....	.91
21.....	.26	30.....	.33	39.....	.44	48.....	.63	57.....	.96
22.....	.26	31.....	.34	40.....	.46	49.....	.66	58.....	1.00
23.....	.27	32.....	.35	41.....	.48	50.....	.69	59.....	1.05
24.....	.28	33.....	.36	42.....	.49	51.....	.72	60.....	1.11



### LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA

#### WEEKLY PREMIUMS FOR EVEN \$500 WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium
18.....	.27	27.....	.35	36....	.44	45.....	.50	54....	.86
19.....	.28	28.....	.35	37....	.45	46.....	.62	55.....	.90
20.....	.29	29.....	.36	38....	.47	47.....	.64	56.....	.95
21.....	.30	30.....	.37	39....	.48	48.....	.67	57.....	.99
22.....	.31	31.....	.38	40....	.50	49.....	.70	58.....	1.04
23.....	.31	32.....	.39	41....	.52	50.....	.73	59.....	1.10
24.....	.32	33.....	.40	42....	.53	51.....	.76	60.....	1.15
25.....	.33	34.....	.41	43....	.55	52.....	.79		
26.....	.34	35.....	.43	44....	.57	53.....	.82		

### PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

#### WEEKLY PREMIUMS FOR EVEN \$500 WHOLE LIFE POLICIES\*

AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium	AGE.	Pre- mium
18.....	\$ .27	25.....	.33	32....	.39	39....	.48	46....	\$.61
19.....	.28	26.....	.34	33....	.40	40....	.50	47....	.64
20.....	.29	27.....	.35	34....	.42	41....	.51	48....	.66
21.....	.30	28.....	.35	35....	.42	42....	.53	49....	.68
22.....	.30	29.....	.36	36....	.44	43....	.56	50....	.71
23.....	.31	30.....	.37	37....	.45	44....	.57		
24.....	.32	31.....	.38	38....	.46	45....	.60		

\* Also for Colonial.

In the case of the company given hereunder all policies mature as endowments if the insured survives the age of seventy-nine years, while in the event of death the amount payable is as indicated by the note at the head of the table. The amounts given are for a weekly premium of ten cents, but policies are issued at higher premiums, in multiples of five up to sixty cents, their issue being restricted by ages as follows:—15 cents

beginning at age of twelve; 20 cents at age of thirteen; 25 cents at age of fifteen; 30 cents at age of seventeen; 35 cents at age of eighteen; 40 cents at age of nineteen; 45 cents at age of twenty; 50 and 55 cents at age of twenty-one; 60 cents at age of twenty-two. The sums insured for the higher premium are proportionate to those given in the table. Thus a fifteen cent premium will provide one and one-half times the amount shown for ten cents, a twenty cent premium twice the amount, etc.

### METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

#### INCREASING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT TABLE OF BENEFITS

Under this table the amount of insurance for the first three years appears in the column headed "minimum amount." Each year thereafter the insurance is increased by an amount equal to ten times the weekly premium. The "maximum amount" is paid to the insured in case he survives the age of 70 years.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	10 CENTS.		AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	10 CENTS.		AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	10 CENTS.		AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	10 CENTS.	
	Min. Amount.	Max. Amount.		Min. Amount.	Max. Amount.		Min. Amount.	Max. Amount.		Min. Amount.	Max. Amount.
10...	\$ 230	\$ 207	26..	\$ 132	\$ 183	41..	\$ 86	\$ 122	56..	\$ 48	\$ 60
11...	220	286	27..	130	180	42..	84	119	57..	44	64
12...	210	275	28..	126	175	43..	80	114	58..	42	61
13...	200	264	29..	122	170	44..	78	111	59..	40	58
14...	192	254	30..	120	167	45..	74	106	60..	38	55
15...	184	246	31..	116	162	46..	72	103	61..	36	52
16...	176	237	32..	114	159	47..	70	100	62..	34	49
17...	170	230	33..	110	154	48..	66	95	63..	32	46
18...	164	223	34..	108	151	49..	64	92	64..	30	43
19...	160	218	35..	104	146	50..	62	89	65..	28	40
20...	154	211	36..	102	143	51..	58	84	66..	26	37
21...	150	206	37..	98	138	52..	56	81	67..	24	36
22...	146	201	38..	96	135	53..	54	78	68..	22	33
23...	142	196	39..	92	130	54..	52	75	69..	22	30
24...	138	191	40..	90	127	55..	50	72	70..	20	27
25...	136	188									

One-fourth only of the minimum amount of insurance payable if death occur within six calendar months from date of policy; one-half only if death occur after six calendar months and within one year; and the full amount only if death occur after one year.

**INFANTILE ENDOWMENT TABLE—BASED ON A WEEKLY PREMIUM  
OF TEN CENTS**

Amount payable if death occur during the following periods:

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 1 Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.	8th Year.	9th Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2...	16	20	24	30	34	40	48	58	110	160	200	240
3...	18	22	28	34	40	48	58	102	150	200	240	...
4...	20	26	32	40	48	58	64	100	200	240	...	...
5...	22	28	36	48	58	86	130	190	240	...	...	...
6...	24	32	44	58	78	120	180	240	...	...	...	...
7...	28	38	52	70	110	170	240	...	...	...	...	...
8...	32	44	70	100	160	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
9...	40	56	100	150	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

On each anniversary of the policy, after the insured reaches twelve years of age, there will be added to the maximum amount named in the above table, one dollar.

The endowment periods and the amounts payable at the end of such periods are as follows:

Policies issued at age 2 mature in 47 years for .....	\$276
" " " 3 " 48 .....	278
" " " 4 " 49 .....	280
" " " 5 " 51 .....	283
" " " 6 " 53 .....	286
" " " 7 " 56 .....	290
" " " 8 " 62 .....	297
" " " 9 " 68 .....	304

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY FORMS

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The following are samples of the industrial policies issued. While but three forms are given they cover the contracts in general use.

### JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

#### WEEKLY PREMIUM LIFE POLICY.—FIRST DIVIDEND PERIOD, 5 YEARS

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., in consideration of the statements and agreements in the application herefor, which are hereby referred to, and as warranties made a part of this contract, and of the premium of ten cents to be paid at or before noon on Wednesday of each week during the lifetime of Richard T. Roe, the insured hereunder, agrees to pay the amount named in the schedule below, subject to the following conditions and provisions and those recited on the back hereof, which are made a part of this contract.

In the event of the decease of the insured while this policy is in force, payment of the amount due hereunder will be made within twenty-four hours after satisfactory proof of death, to the beneficiary, if living, last nominated, whether in the proposal herefor or in any written amendment thereof filed with and approved by the company; but the company may make payment to the executor or administrator of said insured, or to any relative by blood or connection by marriage, or to any other person in the judgment of said company equitably entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense in any way on behalf of the insured for burial, or for any other purpose; and the receipt of any such person shall be conclusive evidence that payment has been properly made, and shall discharge the company from liability under this policy.

#### SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

This policy is in immediate benefit from its date as stated in this schedule.

Full amount of this policy, \$118.

This policy shall become void on failure to pay any of said premiums when due, but should the death occur within four weeks after such failure, the amount due hereunder will be paid. This grace in payment of claim is not to be considered a waiver of the payment of the premiums on Wednesday of each week in advance.

This policy will be entitled to cash surrender values as provided by the laws of Massachusetts.

Executed and delivered at Boston, on March 1, 1905.

**CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS REFERRED TO ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS  
POLICY**

No person except the president or secretary is authorized to make, alter or discharge contracts or waive forfeitures; no superintendent, assistant superintendent, collector or agent, is authorized to receive any premium more than four weeks in arrears, and no payment of premium shall be valid unless entered in the premium receipt book at the time of payment, by the agent authorized to receive the same. Should the agent fail to call, the premiums must be immediately brought or sent to the district office or to the home office of the company in Boston, as failure of the agent to collect premiums will not relieve the policyholder from the duty of duly making payment.

If any statement or answer in the application for this policy, which application is hereby referred to and made a part hereof, is in any respect untrue; or if any assignment hereof is made; then this policy shall be void.

This policy shall be void unless all policies previously issued by this company on the life of the insured, and in force at time of death are duly endorsed by the president or secretary, with permission to hold this policy in addition to those of prior issue; and the company shall not be presumed or held to know of the existence of any previous application, or the issue of any prior policy, and the issue of this policy shall not be deemed a waiver of this condition.

The company shall not be liable for any loss under this policy unless the said insured shall be alive and in good and sound health at noon of the date hereof.

This policy and the premium receipt book must be delivered to the company when claim is made.

No suit shall be brought against the company under this policy unless such suit is commenced within two years from the time when the right of action accrues.

If this policy shall be held in force for three full years, and endorsement as above recited shall have been made on all prior policies, it shall then be incontestable, except for non-payment of premium or misstatement of age. In case of misstatement of age, however, no greater sum will be paid hereunder than the amount which the premiums paid would have purchased for the true age at the rate in use at the date of this policy.

If all the weekly premiums shall have been paid, there will be declared a dividend on this policy at the end of the fifth year from its date, and thereafter such dividend as may be annually apportioned by the company.

The assured is hereby notified that, by virtue of this policy, he is a member of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that the annual meetings of said company are holden at its home office, on the second Monday of February, in each year, at twelve o'clock noon.

**WARRANTIES IN APPLICATION**

I declare and warrant that the representations and answers made herein are complete, strictly correct and true; that the several questions were duly asked, and that the answers given by me are truly recorded as above; that they shall form the basis and become part of the contract of insurance; that I made no other or different answers or representations; that any false or untrue answers shall render the policy null and void; and that said policy shall not be binding upon the company unless at noon upon its date I shall be alive and in good and sound health hereby accepting, for any person who shall have interest in said policy, the company's determination and apportionment of dividends and method of distribution thereof. The right is reserved to the insured to change the beneficiary from time to time, by written notice to and subject to the approval of the company, but payment upon presentation of the policy and the premium receipt book shall be in full satisfaction of claim.

## METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL POLICY—INCREASING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT  
WEEKLY PREMIUM, TEN CENTS. AGE 35  
SCHEDULE REFERRED TO BELOW

Number of Policy.	Name of Insured.	Age, Next Birthday.	Weekly Premium.
	John Doe.	35 Years.	10 cents.

Amount of insurance payable in the event of death after one year, \$104.

One-fourth only of this sum payable if death occur within six calendar months from date; one-half only if death occur after six calendar months and within one year; and the full amount only if death occur after one year. After three years the above amount will be increased as provided below.

Name of beneficiary and relationship to the insured, Jane Doe, wife.

In consideration of the statements in the printed and written application for this policy, a copy of which is hereto annexed, all of which are hereby made warranties and part of this contract, and of the payment of the premium mentioned in the schedule above, on or before each Monday, The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company doth hereby agree, subject to the conditions herein, to pay as an endowment, to the insured named above, on the anniversary of this policy, next after he or she shall have passed the age of seventy-nine years, upon surrender of this policy and all receipt books, one hundred and forty-six dollars; which sum includes the guaranteed dividends provided for below, and doth further agree, subject to the conditions aforesaid, if the insured shall die prior to the date of the maturity of the endowment, to pay upon receipt of proofs of the death of the insured made in the manner, to the extent and upon the blanks required herein, and upon surrender of this policy and all receipt books, the amount stipulated in said schedule. Provided, however, that no obligation is assumed by the company prior to the date hereof, nor unless on said date the insured is alive and in sound health. In case of such prior death of the insured the company may pay the amount due under this policy to either the beneficiary named above or to the executor or administrator, husband or wife, or any relative by blood of the insured, and the production of a receipt signed by either of them shall be conclusive evidence that all claims under this policy have been satisfied.

After this policy shall have been in force for three years, there will be added on each anniversary of its date, while it shall be kept in force, to the

amount of insurance named in the schedule above, as a guaranteed dividend, a sum equal to ten weeks' premiums hereon, which additional sum will be payable at the same time and in the same manner as the original amount of the policy; namely, at death or at the end of the endowment term.

If this policy is or shall become void, all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the Company.

If the age of the insured is not correctly stated herein, no greater amount will be paid than the premium hereon would have purchased at the true age.

No suit shall be brought against the company after one year from the date of the death of the insured. If any suit be commenced after one year, the lapse of time shall be conclusive evidence against any claim, the provisions of any and all statutes of limitation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

If this policy be assigned or otherwise parted with, or if any erasure or alteration be made herein, except by endorsement signed by the secretary; or if any premium shall not be paid when due, this policy shall be void. And it is agreed that the foregoing provision which voids the policy in case any premium shall be overdue, shall not be considered in any respect waived by any act of grace by the company in acceptance of overdue premiums upon this or any other policy. This policy is void if any of the statements or warranties in the application for this policy be not true; or if any policy on the life of the insured has been issued by this company and is in force at the date hereof, unless this policy contains an endorsement signed by the secretary that such prior policy may be in force. The company shall not be presumed or held to know of the existence of any previous policy, and in such case the issue of this policy shall not be deemed a waiver of this condition.

Agents (which term includes superintendents and assistant superintendents) are not authorized and have no power to make, alter or discharge contracts, waive forfeitures, or receive premiums on policies in arrears more than four weeks, or to receipt for the same in the receipt book, and all such arrears given to an agent shall be at the risk of those who pay them and shall not be credited upon the policy, whether entered in the receipt book or not.

Proofs of death under this policy shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the company and shall contain answers to each question propounded to the claimant, physicians, and other persons, and shall contain the record, evidence and verdict of the Coroner's inquest, if any be held. All the contents of such proofs of death shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in behalf of, but not against the company.

*In witness whereof*, the said Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has, by its president and secretary, signed and delivered this policy.

Please read your policy and premium receipt book. Wherever in this policy the words "the insured" are used, reference is thereby made to the person upon whose life the policy is issued.

NOTE.—Please read the rules, regulations, etc., in your premium receipt book. The neglect of a collector to call will not be deemed an excuse for non-payment. If the collector does not call, bring or send your premiums to the home office in New York, or to the company's branch office, the address of which appears on the cover of your premium receipt book. You will not pay the agent, nor any other person connected with the company, for preparation of claim papers in case of death. If you change your residence, immediately notify the branch office. Address all communications to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City, and invariably give number of policy and name of agent.

#### PRIVILEGES AND CONCESSIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS

**OPTION TO SURRENDER WITHIN TWO WEEKS.**—If the terms of this policy are not satisfactory or if its conditions are not accepted and agreed to, the policy may be surrendered for cancellation at the office of the Superintendent of the district (his address appears on the premium receipt book covering this policy), within two weeks from the date hereof; and if so surrendered within said period, the premiums paid hereon will be refunded.

**INCONTESTABILITY.**—This policy shall be incontestable after two years, except for fraud or misstatement of age.

**GRACE PERIOD.**—Should the death of the insured occur while any premium

is in arrears not exceeding four weeks, the company will nevertheless pay the policy, subject to its conditions.

**REVIVAL.**—Should this policy become void in consequence of non-payment of premium, it may be revived, if not more than fifty-two premiums are due, upon payment of all arrears and the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the company of the sound health of the insured.

**CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY.**—Subject to the approval of the company, the insured may at any time during the continuance of this policy, provided the policy is not then assigned, change the beneficiary or beneficiaries, by written notice to the company at its home office, accompanied by this policy, such change to take effect on the endorsement of the same on the policy by the company. After endorsement the policy will be returned.

**PAID-UP POLICY.**—Upon surrender of this policy and all receipt books, after said policy shall have been in force five years and the full premiums for said period shall have been paid, and within six months after any premium is due and unpaid, the company will issue, upon written application made upon blanks furnished by the company, a paid-up policy, upon which no further premiums shall be required, for such proportion of the amount of this policy at the time application for paid-up policy is made (in even dollars) as the number of completed quarter-years for which weekly premiums have been paid bears to the total number of quarter-years covered by the endowment term.

#### WARRANTIES IN APPLICATION

I agree that this application has been made, prepared and written by myself or my own proper agent, and that inasmuch as only the officers at the home office of the company in the city of New York have authority to determine whether or not a policy shall issue upon any application, and as they act on the written statements, answers, warranties and agreements herein made, no statements, promises, or information made or given by or to the person soliciting or taking this application for a policy, or by or to any person, shall be binding on the company or in any manner affect its rights, unless such statements, promises or information be reduced to writing and presented to the officers of the company at the home office.

And I further declare, warrant and agree that the representations and answers made above are strictly correct and wholly true, that they shall form the basis and become part of the contract of insurance, if one be issued, and that any untrue answers will render the policy null and void, and that said contract shall not be binding upon the company unless upon its date and delivery the insured be alive and in sound health.

I hereby waive the provisions of Section 88 of Chapter 690 of the Laws of New York passed May 18, 1892, known as the Insurance Law, and I expressly agree that the provisions of the policy for the issuance of paid-up insurance are accepted in substitution for and in waiver of any law of any State relating to the lapse or forfeiture of policies of life insurance. I also waive the provisions of Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, and of similar provisions in the laws of other States; and I expressly agree and stipulate that in any suit on the policy herein applied for, any physician who has attended or may hereafter attend me may disclose any information acquired by him in any wise affecting the declarations and warranties herein made. I further agree that in any suit evidence of all acts, declarations or admissions of the insured, done or made subsequent to the date of the policy, shall be competent and admitted as proof.



**THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

**INDUSTRIAL POLICY.**

**WHOLE LIFE.**

**AGE 35.**

The Prudential Insurance Company of America hereby insures the life of the person herein designated as the insured, and agrees to pay the benefit stipulated in the following schedule, subject to the conditions, privileges and provisions contained on the second and third pages hereof, which are hereby made a part of this contract.

**SCHEDULE**

Name of Insured	Age next Birthday, 35 Years.	Benefit if Insured is not less than 10 years of age next Birthday, \$118.	Weekly Premium 10 cents.
Richard Roberts.			

If the insured shall die within six calendar months from the date hereof, the company will pay only one-fourth of this sum. If the insured shall die after six months and within one year from the date hereof the company will pay only one-half of this sum. After one year from its date the policy will be in force for the full amount.

**TABLE OF BENEFITS IF INSURED IS LESS THAN TEN YEARS OF AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY, FOR A WEEKLY PREMIUM OF TEN CENTS**

BENEFIT PAYABLE IF POLICY HAS BEEN IN FORCE FOR	AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY AT DATE OF POLICY.								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Less than three months.....	16	18	20	22	24	28	32	40	
More than 3 months but less than 6 months....	20	22	26	28	32	38	44	56	
More than 6 months but less than 9 months....	24	28	32	36	44	52	70	100	
More than 9 months but less than 1 year.....	30	34	40	48	58	70	100	150	
One Year.....	34	40	48	58	78	110	160	240	
Two Years.....	40	48	58	86	120	170	240		
Three ".....	48	58	94	130	180	240			
Four ".....	58	102	140	190	240				
Five ".....	110	150	200	240					
Six ".....	160	200	240						
Seven ".....	200	240							
Eight ".....	240								

One-half the above amounts will be paid for a weekly premium of 5 cents.  
**Special Notice.**—No claim will be paid unless insured is over one year of age at date of policy.

#### CONDITIONS

This insurance is granted in consideration of the weekly premium hereinbefore stated, which shall be paid to the company or to its authorized representative, on or before every Monday during the continuance of this contract.

The amount of benefit provided in the schedule on the first page hereof, and any additions thereto, shall be paid by the company at its home office in the city of Newark, New Jersey, unto the executors, administrators or assigns of the insured, unless settlement shall be made as provided in article second under the head of "provisions" below, immediately upon acceptance of satisfactory proof of the death of the insured during the continuance of this policy.

#### PRIVILEGES

If this policy is continued in force, it will become entitled to an additional benefit, cash dividends and a cash surrender value, as follows:

**AFTER FIVE YEARS—ADDITIONAL BENEFIT.**—If the insured shall die after five years from the date hereof, the company will pay, in addition to the benefit herein provided an amount to be determined from the tables of additional benefits issued by the company for the year in which death occurs.

**AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS—CASH DIVIDENDS.**—At the end of fifteen years from the date hereof, and at the end of each fifth year thereafter, this policy, if in force, will be credited with a dividend from the surplus apportioned by the company to policies of the same class, payable in cash to the insured, unless payment shall be made as provided in article second under the head of "provisions," below.

**AFTER TWENTY YEARS—CASH SURRENDER VALUE.**—At the end of twenty years from the date hereof or at the end of any fifth year thereafter, the company will pay to the insured as a cash surrender value for this policy the amount fixed by the following table, provided this policy is legally surrendered to the company within three months after the end of said twenty years or of any fifth year thereafter.

#### CASH SURRENDER VALUE

At End of Twenty Years or of Any Fifth Year Thereafter if Policy is Continued in Force

The amounts in the following table are based on a weekly premium of ten cents. If the weekly premium on this policy is other than ten cents, the amounts in this table will be changed proportionately. For example, if this policy is subject to a premium of five cents per week, the cash surrender value will be one-half the amount in this table. If the premium is twenty cents per week, the cash surrender value will be double the amount in this table, and so on.

AGE WHEN INSURED.	End of 20 Years.	End of 25 Years.	End of 30 Years.	End of 35 Years.	End of 40 Years.	AGE WHEN INSURED.	End of 20 Years.	End of 25 Years.	End of 30 Years.	End of 35 Years.	End of 40 Years.
2	\$ 17.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 63.00	37	\$ 39.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 79.00
3	19.00	28.00	39.00	51.00	66.00	38	39.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	79.00
4	20.00	30.00	41.00	54.00	69.00	39	39.00	49.00	60.00	69.00	78.00
5	22.00	32.00	44.00	57.00	72.00	40	38.00	49.00	59.00	68.00	76.00
6	24.00	34.00	46.00	60.00	76.00	41	37.00	49.00	59.00	67.00	75.00
7	26.00	36.00	49.00	63.00	79.00	42	36.00	48.00	57.00	66.00	73.00
8	28.00	39.00	51.00	66.00	82.00	43	35.00	47.00	56.00	64.00	71.00
9	30.00	41.00	54.00	69.00	86.00	44	34.00	47.00	56.00	64.00	71.00
10	32.00	44.00	57.00	72.00	89.00	45	33.00	46.00	54.00	62.00	69.00
11	33.00	44.00	58.00	72.00	91.00	46	37.00	46.00	54.00	61.00	68.00
12	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	92.00	47	36.00	45.00	52.00	59.00	66.00
13	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	92.00	48	36.00	44.00	52.00	59.00	65.00
14	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	91.00	49	36.00	44.00	51.00	58.00	64.00
15	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	90.00	50	35.00	42.00	49.00	56.00	61.00
16	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	90.00	51	35.00	42.00	49.00	55.00	60.00
17	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	87.00	52	33.00	40.00	47.00	53.00	58.00
18	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	87.00	53	33.00	40.00	46.00	52.00	56.00
19	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	87.00	54	32.00	39.00	45.00	51.00	55.00
20	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	87.00	55	31.00	37.00	43.00	48.00	52.00
21	33.00	45.00	58.00	72.00	87.00	56	30.00	37.00	42.00	47.00	.....
22	34.00	46.00	59.00	73.00	87.00	57	30.00	36.00	41.00	46.00	.....
23	34.00	46.00	59.00	73.00	87.00	58	29.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	.....
24	35.00	47.00	60.00	73.00	87.00	59	27.00	33.00	38.00	42.00	.....
25	35.00	47.00	60.00	73.00	87.00	60	27.00	32.00	37.00	40.00	.....
26	35.00	47.00	60.00	73.00	86.00	61	26.00	31.00	36.00	.....	.....
27	36.00	48.00	60.00	73.00	86.00	62	25.00	30.00	35.00	.....	.....
28	37.00	49.00	61.00	74.00	86.00	63	24.00	29.00	33.00	.....	.....
29	37.00	49.00	61.00	74.00	86.00	64	24.00	28.00	32.00	.....	.....
30	37.00	49.00	61.00	74.00	85.00	65	23.00	27.00	30.00	.....	.....
31	38.00	50.00	62.00	74.00	85.00	66	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....
32	38.00	50.00	62.00	74.00	85.00	67	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....
33	38.00	50.00	62.00	73.00	84.00	68	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
34	38.00	50.00	61.00	72.00	82.00	69	21.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....
35	39.00	50.00	61.00	72.00	82.00	70	20.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....
36	39.00	50.00	61.00	72.00	81.00						

NOTE.—To the cash surrender value, as above, if applied for, will be added the cash dividend for the corresponding five-year dividend period, if such dividend has not already been paid before this policy is legally surrendered to the company. Table of cash values after forty years will be furnished on application.

OR, IF THIS POLICY IS LAPSED AFTER THREE YEARS—PAID-UP POLICY.—If this policy shall become forfeited for the non-payment of any premium after having been in force three full years, and the insured shall be over thirteen years of age at date of such forfeiture, the company will grant a non-participating paid-up life policy in accordance with chapter 356 of the Laws of 1895 of the State of New Jersey.

## PROVISIONS

1st. **PRELIMINARY PROVISION.**—No claim will be paid on this policy in case of the death of the insured before the date hereof, nor unless on said date the insured was alive and in sound health.

2nd. **FACILITY OF PAYMENT.**—The company may make any payment provided for in this policy to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the insured, or to any other person appearing to said company to be equitably entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense in any way on behalf of the insured, for his or her burial or for any other purpose, and the production by the company of a receipt signed by any or either of said persons or of other sufficient proof of such payment to any or either of them shall be conclusive evidence that such benefits have been paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, and that all claims under this policy have been fully satisfied.

3rd. **POLICY WHEN VOID.**—This policy shall be void if there is in force upon the life of the insured an industrial policy previously issued by this company, unless the policy first issued contains an endorsement, signed by the president or secretary, authorizing this policy to be in force at the same time: or if any of the representations upon which this policy is granted are not true; or if the said weekly premium shall not be paid according to the terms hereof; or if the person insured is under twelve years of age next birthday and is now or may hereafter be insured while under such age in this or any other company, and the total premiums on such insurances shall exceed ten cents per week. If for any cause this policy be or become void, all premiums paid thereon shall be forfeited to the company except as provided herein.

4th. **PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.**—All premiums are payable at the home office of the company, but may be paid to an authorized representative of the company; but payments to be recognized by the company must be entered at the time of payment in the premium receipt book belonging with this policy. If for any reason the premium is not called for when due, by an authorized representative of the company, it shall be the duty of the policyholder, before said premium shall be in arrears four weeks, to bring or send said premium to the home office of the company or to one of its district offices.

5th. **PERIOD OF GRACE.**—Should the insured die while the premium on this policy is in arrears for a period not exceeding four weeks, the company will pay the benefits provided herein, subject to the conditions of the policy.

6th. **REVIVAL OF POLICY.**—If this policy is lapsed for non-payment of premium, it will be revived within one year from the date of lapse upon payment of all arrears, provided evidence of the insurability of the insured satisfactory to the company be furnished.

7th. **ALTERATIONS AND WAIVERS.**—No person, except the president, one of the vice-presidents, the secretary, the assistant secretary or the actuary of the company, can alter this contract or waive any condition, privilege or provision thereof.

8th. **LIMITATION.**—No suit on this policy shall be maintainable against the company unless brought within one year next after the date of death of the insured.

9th. **INCONTESTABILITY.**—If the insured shall die one or more years after the date hereof, and if all due premiums shall have been paid, and full proof of death given to the company within one year next after the death of the insured, this policy shall be incontestable.

10th. **MISSTATEMENT OF AGE.**—The benefits provided in this policy may be adjusted for misstatement of age.

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**SPECIAL PRIVILEGE**

This policy, if not satisfactory to the insured, may be surrendered within two weeks after its date at the office of the superintendent whose name appears on the premium receipt book accompanying this policy, and the premiums paid thereon will be returned to the insured.

## HINTS TO AGENTS

### OBTAINING APPLICATIONS

If you are writing applications in a family it is better to get a number at a small amount each than one or two at a large amount. Business secured in the former way lasts longer on the books and in the end

#### Small Premiums

pays better; the small premiums are much more likely to be kept in force than the large premium is. It is always advisable to secure advance payments on all

#### Advance Payments

industrial applications. Among other reasons, it makes the payment of future premiums surer, because it accustoms the people to the fact that the insurance is something to be paid for. Don't forget also, that the first application that you secure in a family is only

#### First Policy the Wedge

the entering wedge, so to speak, so after you have secured your application arrange with the family to collect the premium in the early part of the week, and select for this purpose a day which will give you the most time to canvass for more business in the family. If you use proper business methods there is no reason why every application you write should not be followed by others from the same family.

No one will ever question that the important thing in the industrial business is the actual securing of the signed application and the first premium. Everything else is merely preliminary

#### The Signature on the Dotted Line

to this or exists as a result of this. Yet many assistant superintendents do not take the slightest pains to instruct their agents regarding that very important detail. Many men work the business nicely up to the point of securing the signed application, and in that they fail. Assistants should give especial instruction to their agents on this point, particularly to new men. A method employed by one agent is to have the application in hand, to ask casual questions regard-

ing age and occupation, etc., and to jot down these answers on the application blank—then when he thinks the subject is about ripe, he simply asks for a signature on the application already filled out, thus saving time and preventing the prospective applicant from changing his mind. After the application is signed he begins to talk “first premium.”

Of course you know that securing the application is only half the battle. No business is really written until it is placed.

#### **Placing Your Policies**

In placing the policy you should properly explain all its good features to the purchaser.

If you don't, some more enterprising agent of some other company will come along and explain it according to his own fashion and you will be one policy the less in your debit. Don't let any one get ahead of you in these particulars.

This is a subject which is often brought to the attention of district managers. How shall the inevitable death lapse be offset? Some men appear to have no difficulty whatever in

#### **New Business on Death Claims**

securing plenty of new business on death lapses, while others complain that when they pay the claims they are never successful

in persuading the family to take more insurance. It is probably their own fault, for there is certainly no time more appropriate to mention the mission and benefits of life insurance than that when an example has just been given through the payment of a claim. The fault lies principally in the spirit in which the subject is approached. Promptness in paying the claim, courtesy and consideration to the bereaved, tact in approaching the subject, all should be exercised, and there is no reason then why the agent should not come back with a number of applications, if he wants them, as a result of his enterprise.

A word about canvassing for ordinary business on your industrial debit. Have you tried it? Don't you know that a great many of the heads of the families whom you have insured

#### **Canvassing for Ordinary on Industrial Debits**

and are insuring in the industrial department are eligible for some form of ordinary insurance? This is not only true, but it is equally true and fully as important to remember

that in all probability these people hold little or no life insur-

ance save what you have secured for them, and they only need to be told that they can secure an ordinary policy for \$1000 or \$2000 at a nominally low rate to look upon the plan with favor. Some industrial men have done so well in this respect that they have developed a fine line of ordinary, paying well in renewal commissions and adding very materially to their incomes. There is certainly no reason in the world why any industrial man of average ability should not be able to place a good amount of ordinary business every year. Suppose you think this over.

## THE ART OF CANVASSING

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Do you know what "straight canvassing" means? It means something more than "canvassing"—something more than filling in your day by attending to a few back calls. It

**Straight  
Canvassing**

means "straight ahead" canvassing from eight o'clock in the morning until your working day is done—canvassing under system with well-defined plan. It means having your mind made up as to where you are going to work for the day, and then adhering closely to that plan, allowing nothing to interfere or deter you. You never can tell just where the business is going to be found—it may be in the very house you feel disposed to skip. The writer remembers a whole morning on a hot day in August on a broiling Philadelphia street canvassed from door to door without apparent result. No business obtained, nothing but discouragement and disappointment to show for the morning's work, he was about to give up and go back to the office when he observed a small unpretentious brick house presenting no promise of business. He entered with the customary story and came out the richer by an application which not only repaid him for the morning's efforts, but actually made it possible to secure on back calls some business from those who had refused it on the first visit. You never know where the business is coming from.

**The Virtue in  
the Unexpected**

There is not now, there never has been, nor will there ever be, as long as human nature remains as it is, any real substitute for that method of canvassing for industrial insurance which contemplates ringing door bells and preaching

**Ringling Door  
Bells**

the gospel of life insurance on the weekly payment plan continually to the great masses of the people who have not heard, or if they have heard, have



not heeded. That is the only real common-sense way to get right down to the heart of the subject of canvassing, and the earnest, ambitious agent who wants to spend his time to the best advantage will tell you so. Ring door bells if you expect a successful career in industrial life insurance!

"If you hear an agent say that he's canvassed fifty or sixty houses to-day," remarks a superintendent of a progressive and successful district, "you can make up your mind that he hasn't canvassed one of them properly. Industrial

**No "Rapid  
Transit" Can-  
vassing**

insurance can't be obtained in that rapid transit way. It is the agent who goes slowly, canvassing every house properly, missing none, who writes the business and gets the back calls. Thoroughness in canvassing is as important as in every other branch of the work. In fact it is the work which has to be done over again by somebody else which keeps many an otherwise progressive agent from succeeding. When you leave a house be sure you have covered the ground so thoroughly that no one can get any more out of it by following in your footsteps."

One experienced superintendent puts the matter in this original way: "I love the straight canvass better than any other part of the business of industrial insurance work."

**Canvassing a  
Pleasure**

It's a pleasure to meet people who are prejudiced against the business or those people who have little or no knowledge of it, and to work to convince them that it is a great beneficence and, more than all, that it is a necessity for them without which they cannot afford to live. The best people in any community are always ready to hear a man talk on any business which he thoroughly understands. So you see the necessity of learning the business so well that there will be no phase of it which can by any possibility arise upon which you will not be well grounded. Tact is a

**Tact in  
Canvassing**

necessary quality in straight canvassing. Tact is necessary in order to secure the audience; it is necessary in order to know how to properly broach the subject of life insurance. It tells when the talk has proceeded long enough and when you take up your hat. But to the persistent straight canvasser who

uses tact the door of success is always halfway open and only needs another little push to open it wide for his admittance.

Years ago, when the business of life insurance upon the industrial plan was first introduced in America, there was nothing else but straight canvassing. Then no well-organized, well-advertised company was back of every agent,

**Nothing but  
Straight Canvassing** as it is to-day, helping him to success at every step, but every foot of the way had to be fought out by men who had the courage of their convictions, men who were not afraid to champion a new idea when they thought it was a good one. It was everlasting ringing of door bells in those days, for straight canvassing was the rule. Nothing else was thought of. No debits sufficient to support an agent existed. All was virgin soil, and the years have been spent in cultivating it.

To-day straight canvassing remains just as it was then the only method by which to command complete success in the industrial business. No matter how earnest and energetic may

**Business  
Development** be your endeavors, unless you are, by straight canvassing, carrying your story into homes where you have never been before, and into families where the advantages and blessings of industrial insurance are unknown, you are not availing yourself of the only means you have of spreading your debit in new territory, and thus preventing what might well be called the "dry rot of inactivity."

There is urgent necessity in every industrial district for more "door to door" canvassing—every superintendent will agree in this—the only way to find the people who are not insured

**Thorough  
Canvassing** is by courteously and persistently ringing the door bells. A great deal of tact is required to "straight canvass" properly—to know how to secure the audience—to realize when you have said enough—to waste no time and yet to avoid a superficial canvass—for, remember, that one house properly and thoroughly canvassed will bring better returns than a dozen "skimmed over," and in this, as in all other matters in this vast business, it is well to have a clearly defined system to follow. Of course you must develop your own plan, but here are some suggestions:

Death claims paid should always be utilized in canvassing to their fullest extent. Some superintendents issue a weekly statement, showing claims and dividends paid in the district during the preceding week, and the agents immediately proceed to canvass thoroughly the neighborhood in which such payments were made. This is an excellent plan when properly worked, and seldom fails to bring increase.

Most experienced agents always carry with them plenty of the most attractive literature issued by their company, advertising cards, or any little novelty which will serve to bring them into the house—for the great art in straight Literature canvassing is to get into the house. You can talk to much better effect in the parlor than on the front steps! An excellent plan is to secure the names of the inmates before you ring the bell, and, if possible, the number of insurable people. Then you can go "loaded for b'ar," so to speak, and it will be your own fault if you come away empty handed.

Because you have been turned down once in canvassing in a certain house or section, don't let that disturb you nor prevent your attempting it again. Every man has the right "Turned Down" to change his mind. Every one has the privilege of altering his opinions if he finds that they are antiquated or unwise. So that it is frequently a very good plan, indeed, to take a list of prospective applicants previously canvassed without success and work them over carefully. The results will generally repay you for the trouble. You can do it at very little waste of time, because you have already introduced the subject. It is always the last blow that drives the nail home.

The End of all soliciting is new business, and the end of all new business is increase and nothing else. Don't be misled by the thought of a big issue week after week if it is going to be followed, later on, by a correspondingly big lapse ratio. The end of all endeavor is Increase Always "increase"—the quality of being a little farther ahead to-day than you were yesterday. That is the only progress, that counts a day lost that doesn't show some gain in results, whatever those results may be. So therefore,

if you are a new agent, do not cultivate the idea that your mission is to spread the blessed gospel of life insurance and be a walking encyclopædia of the life insurance business—that is your privilege, it is true, but it's not your business, which consists of just two things, the getting of new business and keeping in force the old. The other features of the business are purely incidental, and apart from the main issue, which never, during business hours, should be lost sight of. I have seen men forget this, and their home offices have had to "call them down" on this very point—good business men, possessing judgment, tact and ability, and fine educators, but not producers. Don't forget that's what your superintendent needs and must have—producers.

Men talk of the courage displayed on the battle-field and at other times when spirit and brawn are sorely tried, but they don't know what it means to ring the door bell of a strange house and inquire about life insurance. That

**The Courage  
of the  
Bell Ringer**

takes courage of the deep-dyed order; the courage of the true, determined man who, without the spirit or enthusiasm which comes with the crowd, quietly makes up his mind to get the best of the difficulties which lie in his path and succeed through surmounting them. Did you ever start out in the morning with a little list in your hand, determined to call on every name it contained? How far down the list have you gone? Did you ever commence it? That's the difficult part, and yet that is what straight canvassing means—it's "straight ahead" canvassing. It means forcing yourself, in spite of doubts and fears and misgivings, to make the calls you had intended to make—to ring the door bells of the houses, one after another, which were on that list of yours. It isn't an easy thing, that's true, but it is the test of your will power and courage. You will find, after you are in the house, it's far easier than it seemed outside. If possible, always preface your little talk in a strange house by the gift of some little souvenir or advertising novelty, which is usually furnished by the companies for this

**Advertising  
Novelties**

purpose. This places you on a proper footing and if the article is accepted the "prospect" is bound in politeness to lend an ear to your story; and having

thus your opportunity, it is your own fault if you fail to interest and convince.

There was a man knocking the other day. Of course, there was a bell on the door, but this man was evidently in a hurry; he didn't stop to ring the bell, but, the door being unlatched, he walked in and commenced to knock, and, of course, he knocked on the inside of the door. So we came to see what he wanted, and, being inside already, we couldn't shut the door in his face, even if we wanted to, and we couldn't very well turn him outdoors without listening to his story, because, you see, when he heard us coming he had closed the door, but from the inside, mind you. There are some agents who are, figuratively speaking, always getting on the inside before they ask any questions, and it's a mighty good habit, and one which usually pans out successful men. Not standing around cooling your heels on the doorstep of the proposition, but walking right up to it in a self-possessed, masterly manner, as if it and all the world beside belong to you; that's the manner that makes for success in this business.

In straight canvassing one of the most difficult points, and one requiring the greatest tact and judgment, is that of obtaining the interview with the proper person in the house.

Among the homes of the well-to-do it is particularly difficult oftentimes to obtain the first interview with the head of the house or the mother of the family you are trying to insure. In such cases it is often well to secure from a neighbor the name of the person whom you intend to canvass, so that in making your call you may ask for that person by name. This, with a judicious and liberal use of canvassing material, such as calendars, cards, advertising novelties, etc., of all descriptions, will do much to secure you the interview which you want. If word is sent that it is impossible to see you on that occasion, send in a polite request that you be given an interview at some future time. If properly urged your request will probably result in your obtaining an appointment, even if it does not result, as it frequently will, in your obtaining an interview right away—to save time.

**The Man  
Who Knocks**

**The "One to  
See"**

You will often meet people who tell you that they are not quite ready, but when they are they will send around. Don't take any stock in that, nor wait for him to send. The incomprehensible thing about life insurance is

**The Business That Comes to the Agent**

that as much as the public needs life insurance it sends for the agent so rarely that when it does a suspicion is always aroused as to the character of the risk. To get business you must work for it—it will never come to you.

In canvassing it is always well to set a mark for every day's attainments. Make up your mind to have a certain number of applications every day. One or two at least

**Setting Your Mark**

over and above your lapses for that day. Then stick closely to it each day until you reach that mark. That will insure your special salary every week, and that is what you want. Special salary every week—to have it one week and not the next is demoralizing

**Increase and Collections**

to the agent and unsatisfactory to the company. Don't forget your two applications clear a day. Bear in mind that no matter how large your new business issue, nor how small your lapse rate, unless you are making the collections—you are not giving your company a profitable agency. Here is where you and your assistant should combine efforts if your record in this respect is not satisfactory. There is no reason when general business conditions are as favorable as they are at present, why any agent should not average from 98 to 100 per cent. on large debits and exceed 100 per cent on smaller ones.

Be systematic in calling on the insured. Call at as nearly as possible the same hour on the same policyholders each week. Collect a few weeks in advance on every policy on which it

**System and Advance Payments**

is possible and above all things carry no fictitious balances of high arrears. Don't collect on policies already in advance simply to make your balance appear small. But bring up your arrears. Bring them all into advance payments and you will have satisfied policyholders and a satisfied company back of you, few lapses and a good-sized special salary voucher each week.

A mistake which new agents frequently make in canvassing is in talking too much. Not quantity but quality of talk counts. Don't give the impression that you have "lots of words you never used yet" ready to spring out at a moment's notice. It is interesting talk which wins—not how much you say, but whether what you say is applicable to the particular situation. Is it going to help to influence the prospect to give you his application—that is the important thing. Study human nature. Learn to avoid subjects of an unpleasant nature or subjects which divert the mind of the prospect from the business at hand until the application is obtained.

So much has been said about the "advantage of a wide circle of acquaintance" in this business, and of the possibilities open to a person who has many friends, that it might be well right here to put in a word or two for the man who doesn't bother his friends, but who dives right in, head foremost, into the sea of straight canvassing, determined to "sink or swim." The fact is that the business is very demoralizing when you simply try to "work" your friends and acquaintances, the circle of whom is, of course, more or less limited. A large circle of friends is not apt to help a man so very much, unless they are business friends whom he has made through canvassing. After all, it is the man who gets off of his debit and goes into the fresh new fields in canvassing who increases his list of available prospects—not the one who continues week after week to bore an over-indulgent friend who does not intend to give you an application, and never did, but is too polite to say so.

Success in canvassing for life insurance requires a large man's size edition of "self-confidence." Don't let anything scare you. Not appearances, for industrial insurance is carried in palace and cottage. Not the "cold shoulder," for it needs insurance just as much as the warm one. Not the "wrath" of the head of the house, for you have ever ready the "soft answer" to turn it away. Have confidence in yourself and your own abilities and the battle is half won.

The Call for "Increase."—There is continually an urgent necessity for door to door canvass. Increase should not be depended upon from homes in which the agent already has premiums, because in a great many instances **Don't Overload, Seek New Fields** the writing of a five or ten cent increase on a policy that has been in force several years is the means of loading too much premium in that house—in a good many cases not only the lapse of the increase, but of the original policy also follows. Hence, it should be stated as a positive rule that all debits should be covered thoroughly and as quickly as possible for collections, so that the greatest amount of time possible may be devoted to the canvassing of people not insured—the persistent and continued ringing of door-bells. Of course the advantages of straight canvassing in this way are manifold—not the least advantage being that every new policyholder you secure should be made a lasting active advertisement for your company and yourself.

Where Is the Business?—It is strange that men will often hunt the longest for that which lies at their feet. There is a story of a man who spent his youth in the pursuit of happiness which forever eluded him, until, in old age, after life had been wasted, he found it in his home. Just so in life insurance—**Business Close at Hand** your field is your own locality—your own block; your nearest neighbor first and after him the next one, and so on.

"Where is business to be obtained?" asks the new agents who, seeing the field apparently so entirely filled, wonders where he shall begin to make his work effective. Well, you don't have to look far for it. It is right **Where to Begin** at your very door—often with your nearest friends. Don't imagine that the field is entirely covered, nor that your neighbor's field is better than your own. It is not. The best field is the nearest.

"Method" and "system" are essential in the industrial business. One of the important things is a record of all "back calls" with sufficient explanatory memoranda to clearly identify the case when it is necessary. **Back Calls** "Back calls" should be followed up religiously at the time appointed in your previous interview. Many a prospect who



did not want insurance when you first talked to him on the subject, may have changed his mind by this time. Don't give a case up while you know he is insurable and has the money to pay his premiums. Constant dropping wears away the stone, and continual application is bound to bring results.

How many agents with debits appreciate the value of a real house-to-house, straight canvass? Many think they can secure enough business directly from their debits.

**Don't Live Off Your Debit** It is a great mistake to confine yourself to such narrow possibilities. There is more business outside of your debit than there is on it. Canvassing in entirely fresh fields is the method which develops the agent's capacity, and increases his salary voucher.

Don't get the "brown-stone shivers" when you run across a particularly imposing residence in the course of your day's canvassing. Don't pass it by. There's as much business, and often more, behind the granite front and doors of paneled oak, as there is in the less pretentious cottage. Only it takes a little more tact sometimes to get it.

A good many failures among industrial agents may be traced directly to the lack of proper instruction by their assistant superintendents. An assistant should be an educator as well as a manager, and a leader in all progressive movements as well as a director of his men.

**Instruction in Canvassing** The assistant who can go from house to house with his men, writing business with them, noting and commenting upon their shortcomings, and showing them by example, as well as precept, the proper method to obtain business and to keep it, approaches very nearly the ideal of a successful assistant.

An insurance agent who just failed of having that amount of persistence which wins success tells this one on himself: He had found his way somehow into a factory, and had been canvassing among the employees for some time without result, and, after interviewing five or six, left without obtaining anything more substantial than a few back calls. On one of these he

**The Man  
"Sitting Next"**

found a worker in metals, who, as it happened, had been the last one interviewed on the occasion of his first visit. "You didn't wait here quite long enough," he said to the agent. "when you were here before. Brown, the man sitting over

**\$3000 and  
Another Agent  
Got It!**

there on the next bench, heard that you were in here, and wondered why you hadn't tried to see him. He was interested in life insurance, and your presence here reminded him of it. He made application two days ago for \$3000 to the first agent who broached the subject to him. I guess you could have had that if you had seen him." May be that agent wasn't hot! The fact of the matter is, you don't know how close you may be to a profitable case if you only will keep on working. That agent, it is evident, lost a \$3000 case just because he hadn't canvassed far enough. Had he gone on to the "next man" the commission that went to another agent would have gone to him. You never know whether the "next man" may not be just the man you are looking for. It's going to be the "next man" some day. May be to-day's the day.

The time was, and not so very long ago either, when industrial agents could confidently look forward to the time when, with a debit of \$100 to \$150, he could expect to live well on his com-

**A Small Debit  
and a Big  
Salary Voucher**

mmissions for collecting or ordinary salary, while the hustle for new business need not be made so vital nor absorbing. This condition has been changed very largely, however.

Debits of this size are rare, and very properly so, for the possession of a very large debit predisposes its possessor to an idle life. The man with the big debit finds little time to canvass. But the most successful agents nowadays are those who have small debits, and sometimes no debit at all—straight canvassers, pure and simple. Do not, therefore, be discouraged if your debit is not as large as agents' debits used to be, or as that of someone else. Spend your extra time in canvassing, and your new business, both industrial and ordinary, will pay you far better than the collection of the premiums alone will ever do.

Most people don't know what they really need when it comes to life insurance. Then, too, they lack decision. You must be

"long" on decision, and make up their minds for them. For, to make them think as you think is the essential art in canvassing. Anyone can canvass prospects who are determined to be insured, but who are only waiting to choose their company; that requires no wonderful art. The science of canvassing comes in, however, when you run across the people who are opposed to life insurance; those wives who would rather see the money go into some other channel; those husbands who don't see why they need provide for an indefinite contingency in the future; for those parents who see no necessity for protecting themselves and the remainder of the family against the financial loss caused by the death of their little one. Opposition should only inspire endeavor, not deaden it.

There is no doubt that straight canvassing is the keynote of success in industrial life insurance. It is by far the easiest part of the work and the agent who straight canvasses week after week

**Easier to Talk  
from the Inside  
of the Door**

prefers canvassing to collecting, especially because of the large remuneration it affords. The art of straight canvassing is to gain an entrance into the house, because the agent who gets into the house is far more liable to write business than the agent who fails to do so. A good plan is to secure the name of the family living in the house before canvassing it, and wherever it is possible to do so the number of persons living therein who are insurable. When, after ringing the doorbell, a lady comes to the door, the agent will thus be able to address her by name; asking, for instance, "Is this Mrs. So-and-So?" Then the chances are that, thinking the agent must know something of the family, he will be invited to step inside. Now once this much has been accomplished the rest is usually fair sailing, and he must needs be a very indifferent solicitor, indeed, who leaves such a case without at least securing a prospect for future business. This may sound somewhat trivial, but it's plain common sense. Every industrial agent knows how difficult it often is to start the acquaintanceship which leads to business. After business has been obtained in one house it is then an easier matter to secure the names of those living in adjoining houses. So that the same operation may be repeated.

It is the word spoken at the right time which counts. That

brilliant bit of repartee which you think of the day after the dinner is over is not going to give any satisfaction nor increase your celebrity as a local wit. It is the word

**The Right Word  
at the  
Right Time**

spoken in season which brings the results. So, in soliciting for life insurance, recollect that there is a right time to broach the subject—a right time to present your "little story"—a right time to clinch the argument by the application. There is where tact comes in—the knowledge of what is the right time and of what should be said just then. Some men need to be "jollied," some bullied, but the majority of business is won by honest, sound, earnest talk, "straight" from the shoulder—at the right time.

There is the danger, on the other hand, of indulging in too much talking. It is frequently a weakness with new agents. The temptation to say it all, or try to, the first time. Don't go into every detail, nor produce so much oratory that you confuse and bewilder the prospect. Don't forget that time is valuable, and can not be wasted, with profit, on words which do not

**A Ton of  
Language and an  
Ounce of Wit**

bring results. A few strong, telling arguments for your company, and the particular policy you are attempting to sell, are much more effective. They give the prospect an opportunity to think himself. It is not your desire to hypnotize him, but to lead him out of the paths of antagonism, or, more frequently, indifference to your line of thought. This can be accomplished more surely by the establishment of a friendly relation—an active and enthusiastic interest on your part, and a thorough confidence in you, on his part. You will find the moderate plan more effective than the use of too great flow of language.

Not long ago a salesman who had just entered the employ of a leading New York merchant was sent out upon the road on his initial trip. He started off full of enthusiasm and hope, but

**Re-cavassing  
Pays**

strange to relate, after six weeks of work he awoke to the fact that he had failed to sell a dollar's worth of goods. While personally creating a good impression and making many friends, he had been unsuccessful in securing any business. Back to the office he came, downcast in spirit, expecting anything but the warm,

pleasant reception which the acute old merchant gave him as he grasped the despondent salesman by the hand and listened to his story. "Never mind," he said, "you pack up your valise and start right over the same ground again and don't show up for six weeks more—then come and tell me what you've done." And the old gentleman was right, for before the time mentioned had expired, more than \$20,000 had been received in orders from the very persons who had previously turned him down. And so in our business—re-canvassing pays—pick out from the list of those you have canvassed recently a few of the more promising names, even if they did refuse you before; the answer is not always going to be the same way.

There is no question that the man who writes the greatest number of industrial applications is the man who talks to the greatest number of insurable people. In other words, the main

**Back Calls  
and "Hopefuls"** point is to enlarge the circle of your business acquaintanceship by canvassing so that you will continually have a long list on hand of both "back calls and hopefuls." Nothing is more discouraging to the canvasser, and especially to the beginner, than the failure which is almost sure to be the only reward for some of his efforts. There are bound to be some on the list whose business you are not going to get. The larger your list, therefore, the smaller the proportion of failures and the greater will be your success. Don't forget, also, that power comes from experience and practice, and that the greater your experience, the more good interviews you have within the limits of the twenty-four hours, the greater the chances for your success. It is sometimes astonishing to note the power which experience of this kind gives. It is the true secret, if any there be, of the success of the greatest underwriters.

**Power of  
Experience** Of course, you must not expect to accomplish everything all at once. The power to separate the individual from his money, and supply him with your commodity in its place, is not gained

**The Battle  
of Wills** in a day, or anything like it. Like the hammer which works out the finished horseshoe from the bar of iron, patiently and slowly, yet forcibly and decidedly, the work is done, your success accom-

plished. It is not at all likely that you will secure many applications on the first visit. Sometimes they come that way, but, after all, the business that is going to count in your success is the business that you have had to work hard for—that has necessitated many calls, and that, frequently, has given the least promise at first. After all, it is largely a question of who has the greater pertinacity and will power, your prospect or yourself—that is, assuming that he is insurable and financially able to meet his premiums—and the man who sums up the greater of these characteristics is the man who will “win out” at the end.

Right here comes into use your “back call” book. Are you keeping that little book as you ought to? Is it a faithful and accurate record of the business which you have failed thus far to close, but which you have interested to the point of “calling again”? It ought to be, and, being kept up to date, should be a constant

**The Little Back  
Call Book**

guide and help to the agent in making and keeping his appointments. In this connection it is well to be reminded right here that night calls are among the most important factors in any industrial agent's success. The reason for this is found in the fact that frequently in canvassing in the daytime you will find it impossible or unwise to write any business in the absence of the husband and bread-winner, from whom, after all, the premiums must come. It is one of the worst plans in “Call Around in the Evening” the world to attempt to force matters when you find that it is desirable to wait for this reason until evening. Take note of the fact in your “back call” book, and by all means call around in the evening at time appointed. See and consult the head of the family, and secure the application.

## **MAKING COLLECTIONS**

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In the Fall a call goes out to the field for "high collections," "bring up the percentage of collections for December," and so on. Here is where assistant superintendents have a splendid opportunity to show their willingness to cooperate with their companies by instructing their agents to lapse all non-paying business, even though not quite up to the limit in arrears. If it is not "paying" business, get it off the books—it doesn't belong there, and only shows a fictitious increase for special salary. With these policies lapsed, as they should be, your collections will be splendid. Of course, no business should be lapsed which there is any chance of saving, but there is always a certain amount of business upon which it is impossible to collect any further premiums, and this business should be lapsed. Assistant superintendents can do no better work than to see that their agents adhere strictly to this principle, while it will, of course, be far better for the agent himself in the end.

There are many suggestions which might be offered to agents in connection with the important matter of collections. A great deal of the responsibility for a poor or excellent record in the matter of collections lies with the assistant superintendent. This matter is one which he can very largely control—he can and should insist on large collections, and he should assist in obtaining them by counsel and by practical work among and with his men.

**Lapsing  
Non-payers**

**Collections  
Helping the  
Agent**

In the first place, it should be the aim of every agent whenever he writes new business to collect as much on the application as possible—this gives the applicant a live interest in the policy, insures his taking it when delivered, and heightens the probability of his continuing it in force.

It is an art to be a good collector. The art of separating people from their money is, after all, the most important of all arts. No business can be operated without it, and straight canvassing isn't the "only pebble," as the boys say. The cultivation of perfection in this art is very important and requires a great deal of thought and energy. In the first place, make up your mind never to leave the house until you have obtained the money. Politely, but firmly, insist upon its payment. Take no excuses, and do not offer to pay the money yourself "this week." You are not a charitable institution. Select a certain time to call upon each policyholder. What is the best day?

**The Art of Collecting**

**The Best Day**

Monday preferably, before the week's money has been spent. If you have a large debit, of course, you cannot make all your collections on that day, but whatever time is selected should be adhered to religiously, and any tendency on the part of the policyholder to "put off" should be promptly checked. In that way only can collections be systematically and properly made and good returns sent in each week.

Talking about collections, don't forget the simple, yet important fact that good collections mean low lapses. It seems to be hard to bring some men to the realization of the fact that people who pay do not lapse. Good collections not

**High Collections, Low Lapses**

only hold the policy, but they hold the agent. Even successful canvassers who cannot collect soon get discouraged, and when they see business slipping away from them they want to go, too. This is just the time, of course, when the assistant should step in and show him how to make extra collections, and send him on his way rejoicing.

The size, success and progress of your company; its standing in the field of life insurance are measured, first of all, not by the



amount of business written, but by the size of its yearly cash  
**Yearly Income** income. Now, that income, at least that  
part of it which is premium income, depends  
upon one thing, and that is the amount which you manage to  
collect from your debit during the course of the year. This is  
the vital part of the business—the active  
**The Heart of** pulse whose throbs indicate plainly the con-  
**the Business** dition of the organization back of it. There-  
fore, as upon the amount of the collections depends the very life  
of the company, no wonder they make so great a point of this  
branch of the work.

Advance Payments may be called the “Insurance of Insur-  
ance.” The man whose policy is paid for several weeks in  
advance need never fear anything happening which will deprive  
him of his protection or make it necessary for  
**“The Insurance** him to discontinue his premium. For instance,  
**of Insurance”** the man whose policy is paid four weeks in  
advance has actually eight weeks’ leeway, or grace period, during  
which no premiums need be paid, before his policy could be  
reported for lapse. So, you see, in the event of any reverse or  
occurrence preventing his making payments, he would still have  
eight weeks in which to raise the money to keep his policy in  
force. This works better for the agent, for it prevents lapse,  
and for the insured, for it secures his protection.

## SOME THINGS TO AVOID

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A story is told of a popular young entertainer who once was called upon to give his repertoire of recitations and imitations at a private insane asylum. The audience was very attentive, and at the close of the performance one gentleman

### **Delusions**

arose, and coming forward, grasped the entertainer by the hand, thanking him for the pleasure he had given those who had heard him. "Now," he continued, "you know I'm not really crazy, myself; of course they all say that, but really there's nothing the matter with me; I'm only serving out my term. I'm really all right now, and could go home any time, but I've decided to serve out my term." The young man expressed his appreciation of the gentleman's remarks, and asked him to call upon him when he should come back to New York. The inmate said he would be delighted to do so. "But," he added, "have you a piece of toast in your pocket?" "Why,"

### **The Toast and the**

### **Poached Egg**

asked the entertainer, "don't they feed you properly?" "Oh, yes," responded the other. "They feed me all right, but you see I'm a poached egg, and if I could only get a piece of toast to lie down on I could get just the rest I've been looking for." You see that poor fellow had a delusion. There are some agents who are laboring under the delusions that they are doing all the work they can, and are making all kinds of progress, when they are really doing nothing of the sort—under a delusion. Then there are the agents who are spending half their time on old prospects, all worked out, where there is not the slightest prospect of striking "pay dirt." More cases of "delusion." There's the agent who refuses to straight canvass, because he believes he can get rich quicker

### **The Get-rich- quick Agent**

another way. More delusions. Avoid them; learn to think straight, to have good judgment, to exercise it wisely, so that your results may show it, that your records may be clear, clean and creditable,

and you'll find that the time you have wasted heretofore in unprofitable work, which hasn't paid any dividend, will be spent now in more lucrative forms of work. Not avoiding work because it is hard, but doing the class of work which brings the greatest returns, no matter just in what form it may develop.

Of course, the agent will be met by all sorts of arguments, left by all sorts of other agents, with those whom you are soliciting, and many of them will deal with the marvelous progress

**Never Mind the  
"Other Fellow"**

of this company, or the tremendous increases made by that company, but don't go into that; keep your eye on the fact that you are selling life insurance for only one company—your own—and the less you say about others the better. Certainly you are not called upon to "talk them down," nor to go into details regarding their statements. You are called upon, however, to talk your own company up, and to show the advantages and benefits of its policies—not the shortcomings of others. You will find that nothing at all is gained by harsh criticism or picking flaws in other people's contracts; show up, rather, the superiority of your own. It is in this way only that you can win the respect of those with whom you will come in business relations.

If there is one form of mental dissipation worse than another it is the practice of many life insurance agents in spending hours of time, in going over in public and with each other all the harrowing details of the case they didn't write—the case they could

**Unwritten  
Business**

write, but didn't. The friend who promised on his word of honor as a gentleman to give them the application, but who forgot and gave it to some one else. All these stories are told not to entertain the hearer, but to relieve the tortured feelings of the disappointed story-teller himself. And of all the discouraging, nerve-breaking practices this is one of the worst. Avoid it. It's a time waster; tell of your successes, if you like, but let your failures go. No one likes to hear of them nor respects you the more for them. The business you have placed, not the business you came "pretty near writing," is the only thing that counts.

Many agents find it comparatively easy to obtain prospects. They can cultivate their friendships and go through all the

preliminary work of canvassing, but when it comes right down to the practical and essential work of "closing up" the case they find it a very different matter. The remedy for this lies principally in devoting more time to the case in question. Avoid treating your cases superficially. Finish your work on every prospect—after your application has been taken. Do not lose track of the prospect until the medical examination has been made, and even then there is often opportunity for your prospect to slip away from you unless you are very attentive. Therefore, do not neglect your prospects. Not until the money has actually been paid and the policy issued and accepted is your business perfectly secure, and best of all—collect your premium in advance.

Excessive arrears come from breaking your company's rule regarding lapses. If you will adhere strictly to this rule, lapsing every policy as your rules provide, refusing steadfastly to carry other people's policies for them, instead of inducing them to carry them themselves. If you will be attentive and careful in these respects, you will be in no danger from excess arrears, which discourage the worker and keep him in a continual condition of worry, knowing as he does that "they all come home to roost."

There is no greater fallacy in the business which the industrial agent has to contend with than that which makes him withhold reporting certain policies for lapse when due, on the ground that the policyholder has promised payment and that the agent will make enemies of them if he lapses. This has led to the accumulation of more excess arrears and involved more agents in trouble than any other single feature of the business. The fact of the matter is that when a policy is four weeks in arrears it should be lapsed, no matter what promises you may get. If the premiums are not forthcoming in a month they will usually not be any nearer paid in six or eight weeks, and when the inevitable lapse does come, by inspection, if not before, from your pocket will have to come the amount to

make good the deficiency. The fault lies, not with the intention in this case, but simply that the agent has been afraid to lapse, perhaps, because the charge therefor would throw his account into decrease for the week, or because he did not desire to offend the policyholder who has promised him the money. If the first is the reason there is, of course, no excuse for his failure in obeying the rules of the company and lapsing the policy instead of attempting to conceal it so that special salary may be drawn. On the other hand, if the reason be the agent's desire not to offend the policyholder, he is wrong; for the very people for whom you are holding the policy or whose premiums you are paying for them, will be the first to condemn your action if it is criticized. Better be on the safe and sensible side and lapse all policies four weeks in arrears.

Just a word or two about them. It is to be supposed that very few, indeed, industrial agents ever start with the idea of allowing their debits to get into such a condition that excess

**Deficiencies** arrears will accumulate on it or their accounts to become so muddled that somebody from the home office will have to bring them up with a round turn. Yet that is the unpleasant predicament in which many a well-meaning but injudicious agent finds himself after a few months, or perhaps indeed even weeks, of work. How does it come about? Certainly not intentionally, but simply because the agent has not been careful to live up closely to the rules laid down for his guidance.

There are two kinds of ruts; first, the kind that a man makes for himself, and then there is the rut which others make for him. We are, perhaps, most used to consider a rut as a

**Keep out of your own track** groove worn deep by continual and heavy traveling of the same kind of vehicles in the same direction. But, after all, the ruts that

a man finds are by no means so deep or so hard to get out of as the ruts which a man makes for himself as he goes his ordinary accustomed way, and of all these, none are more fearful than those in which many an industrial agent has accustomed himself to travel. Antiquated, out-of-date methods of canvassing, of keeping accounts of prospects and business, of

keeping track of collections—all these are “ruts”—the spirit which keeps a man pegging away at an old worn-out theory for obtaining business, instead of getting right out and hustling for it. All these are “ruts.” And the difficulty with the “rut” is that the longer one travels in it the deeper it gets, until one is unable to see over the sides at all, and it becomes a narrow and biased line of life which prevents real progress and makes almost impossible that broad education in the business which is necessary to a complete success. Avoid ruts. Don't be afraid of adopting new ideas. The brightest men are continually availing themselves of the most advanced ideas.

In canvassing different people employ different methods. Some men never think of soliciting insurance among personal friends, others strive to extend their circle of acquaintance for that very purpose. Then again some agents **Get a plan and then work it** are very successful in canvassing among persons of a certain occupation—such as, for example, carpenters or masons. Endless are the plans in operation, but there is, after all, no “short cut” to success in canvassing for insurance. This is something which your experience must determine for you—the particular method which you may find most effective in bringing in the applications—but no matter what plan you decide upon, the only way to make it successful is to apply it intelligently, earnestly and energetically.

The practice of “twisting,” or urging a policyholder to give up his policy in one company so as to take one in yours, is an evil one, and none the less so because it happens to refer to industrial business. Of course, there are agents who think it necessary to do this very thing in order to get business, but, after all, it doesn't pay. If from no other motive than that, it should not be continued. Just see how it works. Here is a family holding, say, three industrial policies, and you suggest that, “in view of the fact that your company is offering such superior inducements,” etc., etc., he consider these and let the old ones drop. Of course, you say nothing about paid-up insurance or dividend, or any other privileges to which the age

**About  
“Twisting”**

of the policy may have entitled them. You simply urge that the policies be dropped and those issued by your company taken in place. This is done, and what is the result? It is only a short time before the agent of the other company calls; tells his former policyholders what they have missed in surrendering their policies in this manner, and offers to reinstate them on easy terms. Of course, they are likely to be more valuable at that time than the new ones, which now are dropped in turn, and thus the war continues. An agent can do no better work for himself than to allow competing business which has been in force some years to remain in force, only adding such additional sums upon the same life as the conditions will warrant. This kind of business will stick best and bring better returns in the end.

The steeple-chaser must take all the fences—no going around one and taking the next. He must take the jumps as they come, for if he doesn't he is disqualified. So with the industrial agent. When difficulties and obstacles arise in the path, don't be afraid of them. Don't balk and try to go around them—leap over them—take the jump and you'll land on the other side ready and anxious for the next. It is surprising how much a man loses if he doesn't follow this course. Every difficult case allowed to go by the board, every doubtful case lost, every wavering policy allowed to lapse cost you just so much in energy, thought and time expended without result, to say nothing of the loss of momentum which you suffer. You cannot afford to let a single chance escape, on the plea that there are plenty more to come—that particular opportunity will never return, nor will the next one be handled with the confidence and power which success with the first would have given you.

Success is not a matter of sudden growth; it consists of never letting an opportunity escape—of taking advantage of each chance, of seizing each occasion as it comes and turning it into profit. Thus by gradual and continual aggregations is the edifice of success at length built up. In no other way will it be permanent and lasting.

**Take all the Fences**

**Let no Opportunity Escape**

**A Permanent Success**

Of course the "has been" is everywhere, and particularly in the field of life insurance. This is because the field is so easily entered, and many men continually start in it who by reason of failure to succeed at first drop out to fill the ranks of the "has beens." These men are the ones, of course, who continually throw discredit upon the business. Their influence upon beginners is very injurious. It engenders discouragement and failure just at the time when the new agent needs all his courage and nerve. Have nothing to do in a business way with the "has been." Get your inspiration and advice from your assistant or superintendent, or at least from those agents who have themselves been successful. The advice and experience of the failures in any business are not worth having. The failure sees things from his own especial standpoint only. He forgets the great field of opportunity which lies just beyond his unsatisfactory experience. He never has talked anything but defeat, so he is quite sure there is no such thing as success.

We don't disparage the "back call;" they are a useful institution; there's money in them—something profitable for rainy-day canvassing. A book full of back calls is a list of "special salary futurities," as somebody has expressed it. No, the back call is all right, but after all it's only a back call, isn't it?—a prospect for future business—not the business itself. You'll find it pretty hard to pay the butcher with them, I'm afraid, and it's doubtful if the conductor will accept the back call book for fare, be it ever so full of gilded promises. The back-call book is good just to the extent that you are able to endorse across the names it contains, "policy issued," and the best time to commence doing that is now.

A good way to increase the value and practical service of the back-call book is to place opposite each name the amount of weekly premium you can reasonably expect to secure from the prospect. In this way you accustom yourself to think of the records therein as having a hard cash significance to you, and not a mere "habitation and a name." Then secure from each

**Avoid the  
"Has Beens"**

**Back call  
Books—How  
to Keep Them**



prospect the amount of business you have entered in the book, and you make it of some practical value.

No practice is more fatal to the ultimate success of any agent than rebating. It saps away the very mainspring and inspiration of the agent's work, for it takes all the profit of the

**Rebating** work away from it. The disadvantage arises from the fact that the rebater always relies upon his renewal interest to bring him his profits; but the insured, through a curious freak in human nature, values only those things in life insurance that he pays for—if he has two policies, one of which has cost him his good money to obtain, and the other obtained on a rebating proposition. It is not difficult to guess which is going to be given up when the pinch comes. So the rebater finds continually that lapses are cutting his renewal interest down to a minimum figure, cutting his profit down correspondingly. Your rebater is generally a poor man in consequence. Industrial men, in writing ordinary, will do well to take a decided stand on this important question. The writer's experience has been that rebating is as unnecessary as it is demoralizing. You will never lose any business by refusing to rebate.

Antagonism is always easier to overcome than indifference. The man who is solid against life insurance, who talks down your company and its practices, who raises two objections to every argument which you advance is, after all, much easier to deal with than the man who is so sluggishly indifferent to his interests and the interests of those who are dependent upon him that he will allow you to talk for an hour without eliciting any appreciable response. But both kinds, as well as many others, are continually met with in canvassing. Don't let either of them scare you, for you should never forget that in selling industrial insurance you are canvassing for an article tried and tested by the experience of years, which has met successfully every criticism and contention which the jealous or the unprogressive mind could invent. The system itself stands to-day higher than ever, a wonderful example of the power for good which exists in the dime and the dollar. If

you can't sell industrial insurance the fault is not in the policy, nor with your company. Search yourself!

There is no royal road to success in life insurance. The man who has started in with the idea that he is going to win success in the agency field or promotion to an assistantcy without

**No Royal Road** work has sadly miscalculated. The industrial business demands common sense, tact and perseverance, together with hard work. Special talent is not necessary, but ordinary business judgment, combined with industry, is essential, and the possessor of these qualifications

**Find the Business**

who also knows how to "stick" has his success already assured. Not upon outside conditions but upon your own determination depends

your business career in the industrial field. There is plenty of business right around you—find it!

Don't be discouraged if your first month's efforts have not yielded you quite what you expected. You are gaining a valuable experience, and every policy written should be made the stepping stone to another.

Try to keep your book of "prospects" full—remember that the longer your list of "prospects" and "back calls" the greater the average chances of your writing business.

**The greater your "prospects" the better your prospects**

The difficulties which you are experiencing are not particularly novel. Your assistant and your superintendent had the same difficulties to encounter, but they had the pluck

to overcome them. You should certainly have it too!

Never forget for one moment that you are in the business to stay—to *make* a success of it. Not as a temporary make-shift—"until something better turns up"!

**You're in to Stay** Bring to your work the highest attributes and best energies of mind, heart and hand, and your weekly salary voucher will soon tell the story of your success to your expectant family.

"Stick to business" is a motto which every industrial man should paste in his hat, and fix forever indelibly in his brain. "Stick to business"—you have no time to waste on other people who don't stick to theirs.

**Stick to Business**

A good business man never allows his *capital* to become impaired. He may suffer inroads upon his interest earnings. He may allow his dividends to be consumed in outside invest-

**Keep your  
Capital—Time**

ments, but if he is an acute business man he will fight to the death any proposition which contemplates the impairment, however slight, of any portion of his working capital. That he guards because the very existence of his business, in a sense, depends upon it. Your time is your capital. Everything which inter-

**No time to waste,  
but plenty  
to spend**

feres in any way during business hours between you and the business of the company you represent is an impairment of your capital. Every idle discussion on a street corner is a wanton waste of your capital. Every useless argument with a rival agent is a waste of capital—don't do it. You are after business, and your hours are too precious to be used where they will do no good. You have no time to waste.

On the other hand, remember that though you have no time to waste you have it to spend when the investment promises to be a good one. One way in which it may be very properly spent and with profit is in the care and attention of the details of your business.

**Also some to  
invest on  
accuracy**

Time properly spent in looking after the details is not time wasted—it is time gained. There are many ways in which time may thus be spent to good advantage.

The application—take time to complete it before forwarding it to the office. To start right we must have a correct application, because the application is the basis of the contract. See that every question is answered properly, and the answer to none omitted. They are all important and essential questions, although you may not think so.

Take time at intervals to check up your collection book with your life and lapse registers. This will prevent the accumula-

**Details**

tion of arrears without your knowledge, and prevents that weight of tribulation and woe which inevitably follow the discovery of excess arrears upon your book. Look after the details.

There is another detail of your business which is of the utmost importance and one to which it is not only the duty, **Courtesy** but the sound policy of every agent to give close attention—the matter of courtesy and politeness to policyholders. Nothing pays larger returns on small investments than politeness. Policyholders and prospective policyholders appreciate courtesy in an agent, and in the long run the polite agent will secure and keep the greatest amount of business, other things being equal.

And that brings us to another thought. The duty of an agent when collecting is not merely to collect his premium and run. **Attention to Policyholders Pays** Courtesy to the policyholder directs that you present him, when it is practicable, with whatever may be new and interesting about your company. New literature just published, which you think will interest him. New features of the business just developed, which you think it will advance his interests to know. Not only politeness but good business acumen direct that you should do this. Policyholders appreciate this attention, and it helps to place all—policyholder, company and agent—on a better footing together, and all this works for “more business”—some time.

## HONOR LISTS, ETC.

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The large industrial companies, at a considerable outlay of trouble and expense, publish and circulate, from week to week, "Honor Lists" of the leaders in every department of field and agency work. Do you ever stop to realize

**Honor Lists** what it means to have *your* name on these lists? A great deal more, you may be sure, than merely the honor and satisfaction of having your name in print—though

**Is your name on them?** that is a great incentive, we must admit. It means that you are among the *successful*—whether you be an agent, assistant or superintendent; that as a business producer you are demonstrating your ability and thereby are helping to build up, year after year, the power and fame of the organization with which you are identified.

As a field worker, therefore, it should be your constant aim to see your name on these published "Lists of Leaders," and it should be your pride to see that your name is kept well up toward the top and in a better position each month. You will find, if you try it, that not only can this be done but the effort required to get "listed," to stay "listed" and to advance upon this ladder of fame will give you a creditable record which may win you rewards and promotion.

"Not every one can be a leader!" did you say? Very true; but some can, some will, and the thing for you to worry about is not what the other fellow is going to do, but just about yourself.

**You can be a leader** Are you doing your best? Are you working with all the strength of body and of brain, with enthusiasm and determination to win the prize yourself? If you are, then you will come pretty near gaining it, and let the man who is just above you on the list do

his own worrying. There's room enough for you there if you will only push yourself to the top.

An excellent plan is to select some feature of the business and make up your mind to excel in that particular. Suppose you decide that you will secure a larger amount of new business than any other agent in the district during a certain period of time—say three months—or that you will obtain the highest percentage of collections, the greatest number of revivals, the smallest arrears, or the least lapses. The variety is large to choose from. Your experience will suggest which is the most available, but having started, persevere until you have secured for yourself the reputation and position which you covet. Its results will be felt in your increased income, and very likely, your selection to fill a higher position in the future.

For it should never be forgotten by the agent, that in that large and somewhat vague combination of forces, business machinery and originative genius called the "Home Office," there are those whose eyes are constantly upon the field. They are scanning the records with constant and minute attention to find that "pearl of great price," a competent man. The opportunities for promotion are many, but it is only the man who has shown his fitness for it in conducting his agency who will be selected to fill the assistant's chair. And this should be an inspiration to every ambitious agent, for here ambition never lacks opportunity nor merit its reward.

There is everything in training. Some men go through life half trained, half prepared for the struggles which are sure to come to them. Is it any wonder that there are so many unsuccessful people in the world? No business demands more insistently a proper training in order to succeed than does life insurance. A certain kind of education is necessary—a knowledge of your business—a thorough knowledge. The industrial field numbers among its workers men of every grade—college men, university men, men who received their education at the common schools, men who might be said to have received no education at all,

**Excel in one particular at least**

**Home Office Constantly Watching for Merit**

**Everything in training**

and each grade has its representatives among the successful, but you cannot find one man among all those who are making a success of industrial life insurance to-day who has not a thorough working knowledge of his business in all its principal phases. This may be thought a sweeping statement, but it is true, because without that knowledge no permanent success can be gained.

"To him who hath shall be given" is another way of saying "nothing succeeds like success." People like to deal with successful men. There is nothing strange about that. You do not feel exactly like intrusting your important business affairs to the hands of a tramp or to those whom you suspect to be incompetent in business matters. The successful life agent who has a reputation for writing large amounts of insurance inspires confidence, creates power, gains ability, breadth and experience with every new case. He has no difficulty in securing audiences, nor in influencing them in the right direction, which, after all, is the most important.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

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There are some agents in this business who would rather spend ten cents carfare every day than give up five cents worth of business—not because there is any profit in a debit scattered all over the city, but from a natural short-sightedness. The concentration of debit will greatly facilitate the work of both assistant and agent, saving time and money and permitting both to be better known in a given locality than they could possibly become by any other means; for it is not the extent of territory covered, but the thoroughness with which it is covered, which counts in this business. For that reason a few policies located some distance away from the main body of the debit are apt to be more of a loss to an agent than a gain for him. Concentrate your mind and all your faculties to this business, keep your business within a limited area and you will be successful.

Industrial insurance is intended to reach the poor, of course, as well as those in comfortable circumstances, but it is not intended to reach the indolent, shiftless, nor the worthless poor, who are insured and lapsed and insured and lapsed again by agent after agent who is careless of anything beyond the special salary of to-day, and who gives no thought toward his success of to-morrow. These people are the bane of the insurance business, and superintendents and assistants should use all their powers of prevention to protect their company from the evil effects of this kind of business. It makes more discontent, causes more discouragement and induces more finals than any other single course in the business, and the



efforts of assistants can be directed in no better nor more profitable a channel than by refusing to allow such business to be written.

Back of every final there is a cause, an influence, which has been working some discontent or dissatisfaction. Now, finals insure lapses and lapses bring failure. So the assistant superintendent who is having many finals will do well to investigate each case with a determination to find out just what is at the bottom of each agent's decision to leave the service. One thing is sure, men do not give up positions which are bringing them good incomes with fair chances of promotion, unless some other occupation offers higher remuneration for their services. As

**Finals—lapses  
—failure**

**Transfers**

however, it is usually the case that the business to which the ex-agent has transferred his allegiance usually fails to offer as favorable prospects as this business does, the natural conclusion is, of course, that he has not been making the success financially in industrial insurance that he should have been, and this, upon examination, nearly always turns out to be the case.

Half-paid men are not going to be productive men in a business sense; but there is no reason why every agent in this business should not be a well-paid man, for it all rests upon his own exertions; but, first of all, it rests with the

**Inspiration  
and Education**

assistant superintendent to see that those exertions are properly applied. Lack of training kills more men, figuratively speaking, than lack of ability. Most men have the ability to succeed. What they need are the inspiration and the education, both of which can and should be furnished by the assistant superintendent.

This is, of course, a matter of education and experience. And how much in the way of direction and counsel the superintendent and assistant can do in this line for their agents, if they will! Never send a raw agent out canvassing alone, if you can help it. Of course, circumstances may make it necessary at times, and then the assistant should go over each case with the new agent, very carefully giving him the result of his wider knowledge and

**Starting Agents**

experience. It is well, also, for the assistant to call in the evening with the agent upon prospects which the latter has found it impossible to close. He will then obtain some practical

### **Training**

lessons in the art of properly presenting the subject of insurance. He will see how easily it can be accomplished when one has the tact of doing it just the right way, and it will be very unusual if one or more applications are not obtained as a result of the evening's work. After a week or so of such tuition, the agent is well fitted to start out for himself and by himself with prospect of success.

One of the most important factors in the success or failure of an assistant is the character and calibre of the men whom the assistant obtains to fill out his staff. Upon his ability to

### **Getting High Class Men**

surround himself with the right kind of men depends his success or failure as an assistant. In selecting agents, therefore, too much care cannot be used. In the first place get good men—men who are at present employed at some other line. If they are making a success now, they will be all the more apt to make a complete success in industrial insurance. With few exceptions, men who have made a failure in everything they have undertaken are not going to be successful in this line. Show men the advantages which come to successful agents and assistants in this

### **Live, Ambitious, Earnest Men Wanted**

business, the possibilities before them, what others have accomplished, and what they may, if they will, and you will not find it so difficult to get the right kind of men interested as you may have supposed. For, after all, this is no place for sluggards, failures and "beats," but for live, earnest men, men with ambition, with determination and energy, who are capable of discovering an opportunity, or grasping it and turning it to their advantage.

Everybody who is not a "has been" living in the memory of great deeds, accomplished (?) in a generation that is no more, possesses some sort of an ambition to excel. To most men that

### **A "has been" or an "iser"**

ambition takes on a vague, uncertain form, in which some future success is desired, the nature of which is not quite certain; the time not yet quite settled. Only one thing sure, that ultimate suc-

cess is wanted, and that life will not be at all complete without it. Most industrial men find themselves possessed of an ambition of this sort. It is a laudable ambition, certainly, but one thing should be remembered—success, to be real, must be practical, and to be practical must include some portion in

**Live in the present**

the present. It is the present, therefore, that should be made to contribute—the present day which should register your advance.

Are you better off in knowledge, experience and power to-day than you were yesterday? Has your percentage of collections improved this week? Is your issue larger than it was last week? Is your account in better shape? Those are the questions which you should ask yourself. If you can truthfully give an affirmative answer, then you are really living in the present, as you should do, and each day brings nearer another success, which some future "to-day" will hold in store for you.

## SEASONS AND WEATHER

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It is a very noticeable fact that the successful men in the industrial field are those who make a good record during the first few months of the year. They commence early; they don't wait until the fall and winter season for the bulk of their business. It is a grave mistake to do this. The spring and summer months are splendid industrial increase producers, and they should be made to return their full quota of the year's increase; then when the canvass commences for the close of the year's business you will be just so much better equipped.

This is the season when the agent who is looking to find "any old excuse" for not producing results will tell you that "it's summer time; nothing doing; better not worry yourself about new business until fall," and the like. **"The good old Summer time"** Pay no attention to him, particularly if you are the "young man" in the business. There is business in the summer time, just as well as later in the year, if you will take the trouble to look for it. The man who wants business will always find it if he goes where business is, and that is in the homes and in the stores and factories—not on the street corners or hotel corridors. It's never difficult to find some excuse for not getting it, though a good excuse is harder to find than the business usually. Make up your mind that you are going to make the summer months produce just a certain number of new applications a week, and you'll find them, never fear, just as readily as in November.

Enthusiasm at 92 in the shade seems a little incongruous, yet the best workers keep it up just the same. As a matter of fact, the summer is one of the best times of the year in which to talk about life insurance. It is the season when your friends invite you to "sit on the front stoop" and join in the social evening hour, with a glass of something cool and comforting to chase

dull care away. What better opportunity, when conversation wanes, than to lead the thoughts to the consideration of the wonderful business of life insurance and some of the absorbingly interesting details regarding the industrial end of it? Follow that up by a personal application to the needs of your auditor. It may take the place of some of the calls you have been obliged to miss in the daytime.

And now what of these stormy days in which it is too rainy or muddy to do any straight canvassing, when you look out of the office window upon a street empty of traffic and a sidewalk free of the customary crowd except now and then a solitary umbrella? Of course, common sense would tell that these are not the days to make straight canvassing in, but the careful agent has prepared for just such days a list of prospects and back calls, selected with discrimination. These are people upon whom he can call and whom he will find as ready and glad to have some one break in upon the dreariness of the day even if the subject of conversation be life insurance. Such a list as this should be prepared from the material provided by the previous week's canvass, and if properly used, should prove a very prolific means of securing business on days too unpleasant to use in other ways. You can on these occasions make your calls a little longer than otherwise without fear of giving offense.

You can't always canvass on rainy days, however. Strangers do not always care to have an insurance agent calling on those days; but if you have first made the acquaintance of your prospect and can call upon him or her as by previous appointment, in a back call or otherwise, you have laid the foundation of an opportunity which may prove very valuable when the rainy day comes around and you are wondering where to go to make business. Don't forget that on rainy days the woman of the house who stays at home has probably found it as dull a day as you have, and your call may serve to brighten up a gloomy afternoon, even if you do talk business. Many of the best agents

**“Front Stoop”  
Canvassing**

**Stormy Day  
Wisdom**

**Rainy Day  
Business**

**The time for  
“dropping in”**

claim that for this very reason they can do more business on a rainy day than a clear one.

Did you ever think of the amount of time you have lost in complaining about rainy days? Of the times you have come back to the office discouraged because you thought it was too

**Rainy Day  
Complaints**

muddy and unpleasant to go around tracking up people's front stoops? Of the days you have started out with the best intentions, but have given up in the middle of the day because it rained? Well, if you haven't, you're a very exceptional man. Most of us have. When the rainy days come, remember that some of your policyholders will be home—just the time to see them. Just the time to collect those old arrears. Just the time to write up that ordinary they have been talking about so long.

**Get acquainted  
with your Debit**

The debit is a splendid thing to get acquainted with on rainy days. Suppose you try it the next dull, rainy day that comes. Don't hang around the office. No business there. But go out on your debit, even if you don't want to do any new canvassing, and it will be a strange thing if you don't bring home something for your trouble.

In the office it's the man who constantly watches the clock lest he may inadvertently overstep the hour of closing and work a few moments beyond the time required. In the field

**Value of Time—  
Time Servers**

it's the man who works with his eye on his watch, so that he may not spend any more time in canvassing than his assistant demands of him. In either case it's fatal to progress, and no surer method can ever be employed to retard advancement in any business or profession. Don't be afraid of giving up your time to your business—it frequently demands evening work, and often that's the most fruitful. Throw yourself into it with enthusiasm and spirit—determined to obtain the results you are working for. Don't let the time you make use of enter into the question—it's ultimate success you're after—and she's a jealous mistress

If you are an alive, wide-awake, up-to-date agent, you should never have any time on your hands—time that you

can't use, that is. It's a spare half hour that counts for success or failure in every line of business, as well as in our own. Now, how are you going to prevent it; how so arrange that you can

**The Spare  
Half-Hour**

utilize those half-hours to advantage all the time? By just keeping your prospect book full. Be broad-minded enough to believe that success is coming to you just in the proportion in which you impress your own individuality and the merits of your company upon others—the greater the number of

**One Case in  
Twenty**

those others the greater the scope of your success. Remember the general agent who found by actual count that he insured every prospect in twenty. That was for ordinary, of course. Think where he would have been without persistence and a big book of prospects to work from. In industrial the proportion is by no means so large and the chances better. Get before the biggest public you can command.

As an industrial agent your time is, in a sense, very much at your own disposal. That is to say, there is no one standing over you with a set of rules and a time card to which you are expected to rigidly adhere. If you waste

**All Hours Are  
Business Hours**

time no one will know it—until the results of your week's work are in. There will be no one to tell you when to stop your day's work but your own sense of duty. Success, however, demands that you give to your business as many hours a day as you would give to your own business if you had one. Be loyal to your company—do not divide your time and energies with any other business. Under no circumstances can you succeed if you do so, for only by the concentration of your powers is great success possible. Remember that "this is the only business and all hours belong to it."

There is probably no habit which has been more effectual in injuring the prospects of many an industrial agent who gave promise of complete success than that of unpunctuality. Every agent should make it a point to plan for himself where he shall commence his canvassing for the day, and then make it his inflexible rule to be at that particular house at the hour specified in the morning. At this time in the year it will frequently be convenient to call at

half-past seven, and at least not later than eight o'clock. This should certainly be done in the case of the first morning call on collection days. In making collections during the day care should be taken to maintain a certain schedule of time, so that regularity will prevail. For if you accustom Mrs. Smith to having you

**The Danger of Not Calling**

call for your weekly collection at ten o'clock on Tuesday, and fail to come until noon one week, you may find that Mrs. Smith, having waited for you and believing you not coming, has spent the money, and tells you that you will have to wait until next payday. Not a good excuse, perhaps, but that's the way the arrears begin, nevertheless. Promptness and regularity in all such matters will establish your reputation, and make you a gainer, financially, as well as in other directions.

A scheme for getting business worked by an enterprising and successful young industrial worker deserves recording. In this plan the agent practically secures the co-operation of

**Getting a Line on the Neighborhood**

his policyholders. As the agent is collecting on his debit he always makes it a point to find out whether any new families have moved into the vicinity. He gets as full particulars as possible, ascertains whether any of the policyholders are acquainted with the newcomers, and if so, secures through the acquaintance, a

**Seeing the Strangers**

letter of introduction, or, better still, a personal introduction, which places him immediately upon a good footing. He then goes into the subject with the family at some length, tells them of the number of policyholders on his debit within the vicinity, explains the features of the system, and dwells upon its popularity among the neighbors. In this way he is sure to enlist the interest of the stranger, and eventually, if not at once, can, as a rule, secure his business. Of course, this is only a detail in a complete plan this agent has for securing business, but it is an important feature of the work, and one which for that reason should not be neglected.



## SYSTEMATIZE YOUR BUSINESS

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System, system, system—it is as necessary to your success as assistant or agent as it is in any mercantile or professional career. System in looking after details so that while none will be neglected too much valuable time will not be given them. System

**The Value of System**

in canvassing to obtain the greatest results from each visit to the particular locality. System particularly in looking after “prospects.” Every agent should have with him at all times,

**The “Prospect Book”**

convenient for handy reference, a “prospect book.” Most of the companies furnish them to their agents, we believe, containing information as to name age and occupation of the prospect, amount of insurance already carried, etc., together with memoranda of all engagements. These should be kept strictly—the prospect should be informed that you propose to call upon him at the

**Keep Your Appointments**

exact day and hour agreed upon and he should be given to understand that you expect him to treat you with equal consideration.

This principle, carried out, will create for you a reputation for promptness in fulfilling business engagements which will some time be very valuable to you in dealing with business men. Men of sound business principles and habits like to deal with other men similarly inclined and especially in matters financial. Here is where reputation is valuable to a man.

There are a great many beginners who, when they see the multitude of details which must all be mastered in the business of industrial life insurance, are appalled at the prospect. And yet it is not difficult to master them. Nor

**How to Master the Industrial Details**

is it difficult to secure the results when you systematize it. For instance, don't mix up canvassing and collecting. That doesn't mean that you should never take nor solicit an application

when on your collecting trips, but it does mean that you should spend the first part of the week in making your collections, and complete them as early as possible, so that you can send in your account at once and be ready to devote as much of the week as possible to an uninterrupted, diligent and faithful canvass for new business. No man who works on these lines and who concentrates his efforts at the particular point of attack will fail of success sooner or later, and the length of time depends entirely upon the amount of energy you throw into the work and the methods you employ in working.

The agent should have a regular time for calling upon his policyholders each week. This time should be rigidly adhered to, and calls made promptly. If the money is not forthcoming, politely, but firmly, insist upon the payment being made. A little display of strength of character is often all that is needed to correct what otherwise might soon become a chronic case of "bad pay." Sometimes it may be a good thing to read to the delinquent policyholder the clause in the policies in which the arrangement for payment of premiums is contained.

The majority of people, however, like a "hustler," and if they find that an agent regards his time as important—has none to waste, but is sure to call at such an hour of a certain day every week, it will only be a short time before they will have books and money ready and waiting for him, so that he will not have to wait for policyholders to "hunt them up." Then, too, the day selected should be as early as possible in the week. In fact, as large a proportion of the debit as possible should be collected during Monday, so that the rest of the week may be devoted to straight canvassing.

Accuracy in making collections is essential. Mistakes should be carefully avoided in entering premiums collected from policyholders in the premium receipt book. A careless agent is apt to make much trouble in this way—sometimes arousing a suspicion of his accuracy in the minds of policyholders, and subjecting him to an open criticism which will be very annoying to himself, and which reflects injuriously upon his superior

**Calling Promptly  
on Time**

**The World Likes  
the Hustler**

**Avoid Errors in  
Bookkeeping**

officers and the company. No agent can afford to be either careless or inaccurate.

No agent should attempt to call on any policyholder to collect premiums without bringing his collection book with him. The amount collected should be entered immediately in the

**Always Carry  
Your Collection  
Book**

premium receipt book and then in the collection book as soon as payment is made. This should be done in the presence of the policyholder, so that the latter can see that the amount paid has been properly credited, and thus future disputes will be avoided. In this way he will create confidence in the minds of policyholders on his debit, and confidence begets business every time.

There is a place for everything and for everybody in this world, except for the man who won't do his share of work. There is certainly no place for the shirker in industrial insurance.

**No place for  
the Shirker**

The man who tries to keep his position as agent or assistant by living off of his debit, or depending upon the services of his agents, will find that the avenues of promotion are closed to him, and even what present success he might have lasts but a short time. The world always yields to the man who works, and through constantly working onward with the goal in view of carrying through whatever you are undertaking you will soon gain that momentum which will bear you on to bigger things. Don't

**Hit your Target**

look so far ahead that you neglect the present. Work for the present, and by working for the present thus mould your future along the lines of your ambition. It's well to aim high, but your present target is agency success. Not a superintendency. Hit your target, don't shoot over it.

Now and then you will hear an especially attractive story of some highly successful life insurance canvasser who is writing his hundreds of thousands every year, and, no doubt, have

**An "Eighteen-  
story" Under-  
writer**

envied the man what you have termed his "luck" or his inborn "genius" for obtaining applications. Believe not a word of it! The big writer is, first, last and always the big worker. There is no genius for writing life insurance. Some

men may be brighter than others, it is true, but the business comes not to the bright ones. At least, not because they are bright. It comes to the earnest, steady, determined ones—the men who put a full day's work into a day, who are not afraid of a proposition because it entails some work, but who welcome the work because of the training and development it brings. After all, have you ever considered a very important fact, that the biggest good which comes from any work is not the accomplishment of the work itself, but the self development it gives? Yet that is so. Ask any authority upon physical training if that is not the case in his domain.

Between the assistant and his agents there is a community of interest and there should be a perfect harmony of purpose and practical co-operation. Don't get the idea that your assistant is "down on you" and that you can't do your work properly because he doesn't give you proper assistance, with the strongest evidence that this is the case, because you must remember that he has every reason to be very attentive to your interests. His success depends upon yours. He has every incentive to advance your prospects and your productive power, for in doing this he is advancing his own interests. Only by the fullest co-operation with each other can agent and assistant be successful, and the sooner this is made a part of your code the sooner success will come to you.

The writer happened to be in the office of a local superintendent the other day when a matter came up involving a good deal of thought and careful work, and necessitating the exercise of considerable tact in its accomplishment. "Assistant Blank," said the superintendent, "is the very man to do this properly. If I have anything which requires careful, thorough handling, he is the man I always select." What a reputation to have! Out of a staff of sixty to eighty men he was the one selected, because he was thorough. And he will be the one selected right along until he is selected by the company to fill a vacant superintendency somewhere, for that is the kind of men they are looking for constantly—men who will be thorough—of whom the super-

intendent is sure, not part of the time, but all the time. Strive to have that reputation. Be thorough in everything you undertake, whether it be a collection or an inspection, or whatever it may chance to be, so that your superintendent may learn to rely absolutely upon you. It pays.

The industrial business is a business made up of small things, which in the aggregate amount to big things—but each single thing, be it a five-cent policy or what, while a small thing, is the one important thing to the person who is behind it. Carefulness and watchfulness of his interests in that case means his trust and confidence, his influence and power of recommendation exerted in your behalf. No man on your books but has, at least, one friend—probably many. There is no reason why, if you treat him right, that friend should not be yours, too. Hence, there is not one case of the many on your debit in which politeness, absolute honesty of purpose and action, and perfectly fair treatment will not be a paying investment, and will bring you some day a full return.

Tact has been variously defined. If you possess it, it is not at all important that you should know how to define it. It is knowing how long to talk, also knowing when to stop talking.

**Tact** It is knowing what to say to Brown's wife, who is in favor of life insurance, and to Brown who doesn't believe in it. It is the ability to make him look at the question from your point of view without telling him he is doing so. It is securing his application after he has told you he has no use for insurance companies. Tact is necessary. It usually comes with experience, after a man finds that he must possess it to succeed, and it may be developed if you haven't got it.

I was sitting in the office of a leading industrial superintendent not long ago when a successful-looking, rather loudly dressed individual came in, sat down in the chair nearest his desk and began to talk. He was dissatisfied about something—that was apparent—he kicked and complained and argued until I wondered when the superintendent would lose his patience. The latter treated him very coldly, I observed,

**Two Visitors—  
Another  
Western Story**

granted none of his requests, and the man left angry and disconcerted. He had no sooner closed the door after him with a bang when it was opened quietly by a small but determined-looking man in black who spoke earnestly and respectfully to the superintendent, evidently asking for advice and counsel, which I could see the latter was very cheerfully and gladly giving. "I'm always glad when P—— comes in," said the superintendent afterward, "he is such a sound, earnest, intelligent man, new to the business, but with the qualifications of a very successful agent. He comes to me frequently for advice, which he invariably follows, and he is already growing to be one of the leaders of our district. The first man is a great trial. He was one of the most successful agents we had here, but it turned his head, and his time now, while in the office, is spent in complaints, kicks and criticisms. I'm nearly done with him, for his days of usefulness are nearly over if he doesn't change his tactics." Which man was the welcome visitor? Which will be the most successful eventually? Which is the superintendent more likely to help? Which one will get the biggest special salary voucher? Which is more likely to receive promotion first?

One of the mistakes frequently made by beginners in this business lies in the belief that so long as the special salary comes, it doesn't make much difference whether it comes all in one week of the month, and none in the others, or in any other way. Experience has shown this to be a great mistake. Every agent should so arrange his canvassing that a fair amount of new business will be shown each week, instead of a large amount during one week and none the next. The continuance of special salary, week after week, in fair amount, is what eventually works out to the agent's advantage. The business lasts longer, and agent and company are better satisfied when they see the results coming in with regularity. System in canvassing will do much toward bringing about this result. Collecting money and canvassing afternoons or calling on a certain definite number of families every day—anything, in fact, which will help to bring about regularity in business results.

## STARTING RIGHT

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A good start in any business or profession is half the battle of success. In industrial insurance the good start implies proper instruction and initiation by assistant superintendents.

**Good Instruction Demanded** Many a man who might have been a successful industrial man has been spoiled by improper or incomplete instruction. The first thing which should be done by the assistant instructing the new agent, after the main details of the business have been mastered, should be in connection with canvassing. Canvassing to the beginner is sure to be a difficulty of seemingly alarming proportions. The idea of collecting is, perhaps, attractive, the care of the necessary details is not irksome, but the necessity for straight canvassing usually sinks deep into the spirit of the new agent and he will be apt to do anything to get out of it.

When "Mile-a-Minute Murphy" made his famous record on the Long Island Railroad, it will be remembered that he was paced by a railroad train for the entire distance. He set for himself a task to be accomplished and a mark to guide him in its accomplishment.

**The Pacer** That mark was, in his case, a railroad train running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. While never for an instant forgetting the ultimate purpose of his ride, he kept close to his pacer, the mark which he had set for himself. In canvassing for industrial insurance, pace yourself. Make up a certain task—a certain amount which you must obtain each day. While some possessing remarkable ability may far exceed this limit, still a mark of one application a day is a good one if you will strictly live up to it. Not just two applications on Monday, but at least one every day. This forced regularity cannot but be very beneficial. Try it and you will be surprised to find how much business you

**Setting a mark for achievement** up to it. Not just two applications on Monday, but at least one every day. This forced regularity cannot but be very beneficial. Try it and you will be surprised to find how much business you

will secure each week, and how quickly your debit will grow—one application every day, at least. Can you do better than this? Good; but at least do as well.

Don't proceed upon the assumption that after a policy has once been landed high and dry in your debit that it is solid, and that you can neglect it and devote all your attention to new business. Every policyholder, no matter how small, feels, and should be encouraged in

**The Social Side of the Business**

feeling, that he is a part of the company which issues it, and that he is entitled to all the consideration and attention that is coming to him. Some agents will visit a house, collect the premiums and walk out without a word to the people who have paid—at least, without a word on business—and this will happen week after week. How do you expect good collections, small lapses and some amount of new business written on debit when this is the practice? Not a word about the latest case of dividends or claims paid in that locality or

**“Keeping the pot boiling”**

some person of local prominence recently insured, or one of the hundred and one things which interest the policyholder and bind him to the company which has issued him his policy. Bear this in mind, sociability and good temper, without garrulity or freedom, and coupled with an eye to business every time, will help to get and keep more business than you know—unless you're trying it.

As a life insurance man it is well for you to pay as much attention as you can to the social side of your life. Not that you should depend upon your society to contribute directly to your business, but there is a way to enter into the personal and social life of your patrons, so that you will be familiar with their circumstances and conditions—can tell about how much they are worth; how much insurance they carry, and how much more they can afford to carry. How many children are in the family, and their ages if insurable. All these little details are of importance when it comes to the question of life insurance. An extended social acquaintanceship will not hurt you either, any more than it does the doctor, the lawyer or other professional man whose capital is his time and energy.

**Increase your acquaintanceship**



The old adage, "The best advertisement is a pleased customer," is all right, as far as it goes, but it should be remembered that though the pleased customer may wear a smile of content-

**Facts alone  
are not  
Advertisements**

ment a half a block wide, unless he brings it to public notice, its value as an advertising medium is nil. The fact is that if you have secured a pleased customer by the prompt payment of a claim or a dividend, you want to take that man gently by the hand and lead him out to tell his friends about it. It is not the existence of news regarding a fact, but the popular dissemination of that news which constitutes advertising. Get

**"Pushing it  
along"**

an acknowledgment of the claim or dividend payment, some practical and appropriate testimonial to the satisfaction which exists, and then use it thoroughly and efficiently in your canvassing wherever that name is known and has weight. In that way you can make the pleased customer become a real help and assistance to you in your business, and his name and patronage can be used as a talisman to open many doors which otherwise might be opened with difficulty.

Perhaps that is what you thought when you saw one of your fellow-workers elevated the other day to the important position of assistant superintendent, and perhaps, too, you said, "Well, that's just his luck"—or, "Jones always was a favorite with the superintendent." Well, perhaps he was, but do you know what made him a favorite? He was a worker first of all—

**Promotion  
Accidents of  
Fortune**

—he was a successful canvasser—he knew and obeyed the rules of the company regarding lapses and arrears—he took pains with his accounts—he had few mistakes—his collections were up to the standard week after week, his special salary account was heavy—his assistant never had any trouble in inspecting his debit. In short, he was a careful, hard-working, conscientious, painstaking agent, who devoted himself to his business, and was successful, and that is the reason he was a favorite in the superintendent's office, and why he was promoted when the opportunity came.

**"Just his Luck"** The same opportunity will come to you. Will your superinten-

dent be able to recommend you for promotion for the same reasons as he did the other?

It is always timely to urge upon every agent and assistant the necessity for preparation, for the managers of your company are constantly looking around for competent men to fill new

**Getting ready  
for Promotion**

assistancies and superintendencies, to extend territory, to cover more thoroughly territory already opened. Good men are in great demand. Are you considered a "good man"? It's your own fault if you are not, and if so you don't want to lose any time, but just set to and work. It will be your own fault, indeed, if your head fails to stick up above the surface. The opportunities are here—plenty of them. Those who know see scores of opportunities for promotion every day, but not enough men to take advantage of them. Are you going to be one? If so, this is the time to commence. The successful agent of to-day is he who spent yesterday in preparation. The wise agent of to-day is making himself familiar with all manner of things which pertain to his business; he is studying up the forms and policies of his company and of competing companies; he is, in fact, spending all his time in preparing himself for the work of to-morrow. And there is really no end to it. All work of to-day is, and should be, preparation for the work of to-morrow, if you wish to make it so, and every application you take, or every conversation you have on the subject of insurance should make it easier to sell the next.

This is one of the very few lines of business in which favoritism, acquaintanceship, "pull" or influence has no permanent place. Here promotion depends upon two things, and

**Pull not "in it"  
with Push**

these only—character and record. This is one of the very encouraging facts about the system of industrial insurance—it is too important, and the interests involved are too vital to be intrusted to the care of the unsteady or the inexperienced. You may be practically certain, therefore, that if your record warrants it and you have no blemishes on your reputation, your advancement will be assured. The positions of superintendent and assistant superintendent are never filled by those who have had

no experience, they are invariably taken from the ranks. This should be your case, too. Remember that the home office is constantly looking for chances to promote. Why not give them the opportunity?

## PROMOTION OPEN TO ALL

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Very frequently some agent, and more frequently it is a new agent who doesn't know all of the ropes, sits down at the great long table in the superintendent's office, reserved for agents, and ruminates something in this wise:

**The Eye of the Home Office**

"What's the use of doing all this hustling?"

Here I work like the old fool I am to get my collections in early, just so I can have the rest of the week for what? Canvassing—well, did I get anything for it? Not much—only three ten-cent applications! What's the use of working so hard, anyhow? Nobody knows or cares about me, or what I do—way off here in this little one-horse town," etc., etc., etc., "ad infinitum, ad nauseam." No greater mistake could be made, and yet it is one which new men, particularly, and older men, too, sometimes, sorry to say, are apt to make, in thinking that their efforts are not known and their endeavors to succeed are not, therefore, appreciated in the big home office, which they, perhaps, have never seen, and which seems

**The Eye is on You**

so far away from what may be the somewhat limited scene of their own efforts. For no matter what or who or where you are, the home office has its eye on you, and just as personally as though everything you did and said almost were reported to them individually.

This is done by means of the very complex organization—the field and home office whose interests and dealings are so interlaced with each other that each is a part of the other and materially affects it. Now in the home office

**What this means** are clerks whose business it is, as you may know, to scan closely, from week to week, the records of each individual agent in the field, and from this study of accounts,

records, applications, reports from him and reports concerning him, they are enabled to formulate very accurate knowledge indeed, not only of the results you are accomplishing, but of your very ability in every direction, and of your personal character and habits. Thus they are enabled to know definitely, from time to time, who is worthy of promotion, who is entitled to better position and wider responsibilities and broader scope for action. And this is true of each agent, no matter how humble or how remote. He has an individual account at the home office in which all things are recorded; he is treated as an individual and not as a cog in a big machine alone. Thus does the industrial agent obtain an advantage even over his brother—the ordinary canvasser. No wonder that the field is so full of active, live, energetic young business men, who find this occupation both profitable and congenial.

Resolute Purpose seems to accomplish about everything worth accomplishing in this world, for when it comes right down to practical life, it is the man who has the will who always

**The Will and  
the Way**

finds the way. It is said of General Grant, or rather, he says it of himself, that on his first campaign as a young commander, he was attempting to find a certain opposing force, but feared to come upon them, lest the results might be disastrous. He learned after awhile that while he had been chasing his opponent with fear and trembling in his heart, the latter, with more fear, had been running away—and he then began to appreciate that “although he might have been afraid, the other fellow was a heap sight more scared of him.” So it is with the resolute man.

He may be full of fear and misgivings and doubts, but the resolute courage

**Don't Get  
“Cold Feet”**

dominates—pervades—in such a way that the world doesn't know the fear, but only recognizes the determination and the resolution and rewards them. In fact, as a rule a little resolution on your part will likely make the other fellow run away—it gives him a bad case of “cold feet,” for he realizes that he has a fight on his hands, and the majority of the world are not fighters.

The question is often asked, “What is the most valuable trait of character to win success in life insurance?” Well,

that's a pretty hard one, because there are so many features which contribute to a man's success; but by far the most important, perhaps, is the quality of directness—the singleness of purpose which permits no interruptions nor disturbing influences to interfere with the one purpose—to secure an application for insurance. Such men can't be side-tracked—they know what they want and are determined to get it, and they never give up until they do get it. That is the kind of character which wins the battle every time where the insurance agent is concerned. Don't allow anything to distract you from the object of your visit, which is first, last and always to write insurance. Particularly should this be remembered when canvassing in families—it is only the man with the single purpose who wins.

"The worst kind of vice," says somebody, "is advice." He must have meant that officiousness which insists upon putting its hand into other people's plans and attempting to color them continually by the bias of their own narrow-mindedness. The old sporting maxim, "If you have a good thing, keep it to yourself," had a very good foundation in wisdom. A "good thing" ceases to be a good thing when everybody knows of it. Not because the thing itself is changed, but because another person is sure to color and influence your plans more or less, when, probably, your peculiar method of viewing them and acting upon them was the chief reason for their success. Therefore do not talk over all your plans of campaigning with other agents. Act upon them yourself, and then talk about the results, if there are any results. If there have been no results none knows of it but yourself. Loquaciousness gains nothing for itself but a bad reputation. An insurance agent, they say, should be a "good talker." So he should, but he should be a "good" talker, not a long talker—a talker whose talk is to the purpose—whose remarks carry weight because they have something in them worth remembering. In that sense he is indeed a good talker—the proper insurance agent—and one whose words are valued because they are worth something; not regarded with indifference because they are too cheap and worthless.

When in trouble, when times seem to be hard with you, and you seem to be making little headway, don't consult some ex-agent, who, because of laziness or inability, has been unable to make a living in the industrial business, and who, like every "calamity howler," is bound to be in evidence on just such occasions, but consult your assistant or superintendent, someone who has had experience in the business and who has been successful in it. His advice will be much more likely to help you over the difficulty than that of the man who failed. Follow the successful men, not the failures.

After knowledge, persistence. Make up your mind that you will secure the application that you are after, that you will not come away without it, that you will let nothing discourage you, but that only one thing will make you give up the chase, and that is the signature on the dotted line. Be persistent in canvassing for life insurance. Make up your mind to write the application, and don't "change your mind" until you have done it.

Pertinacity is a very different thing from pugnacity, and people admire and respect it more. You all know the story of the industrial agent who, driven from the front door by the angry matron, came around immediately to the back door, and met her coming back brandishing her victorious broom in the air, and whose pertinacity was rewarded, as it deserved to be, by an application. True or not, and no doubt it is true, it tells the lesson—that as long as a person is insurable and is financially able to pay the premiums on a policy you should not give up the case as a lost one. Some time or other he is bound to be brought into the fold if you keep after him long enough.

There is always a fascinating quality about the man who never knows when he's defeated—who never gives up under any circumstances to defeat or despair. His energy is an inspiration and incentive to others. His very belief in his own success is the surest sign in the world that it is coming to him. He never gives up because he recognizes in what others would call "failure" only another incident which will serve to teach

**Go Straight to Headquarters**

**"Keeping Everlastingly At It"**

**Never Give Up**

**"Never Knew When He Was Licked"**

him a few lessons. He profits from his own experience and never commits the same mistake a second time. How can you keep a man like that down? You can't when he's in the life insurance business—his influence is felt at once and continually in the district in which he is placed and, as it happens, he doesn't remain unknown to fortune or to fame for long. There are plenty of places for men of that calibre.

The only business that pays is unquestionably the business that stays, and the man who writes up a great quantity of new business without giving thought to its quality is building up an edifice without a proper foundation. The **Quality, Quality, Quality** question which every agent should ask himself is "how much of the business I am now putting on the books will survive the first year?" Remember the profit to agent, company and the policyholder all comes as a result of longevity of business. Business "getters" who are not at the same time business "builders" are not a profitable asset in any district or assistancy. The superintendent or assistant who has the best interests of his company at heart and his own permanent success will take every measure necessary to make sure that the business produced by his agents is of the required quality. Permanence in business means permanence in income, and the agent who understands this never complains about "non-results."



## OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

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This is a great and far-reaching business, and one of the chief merits which it possesses is that the opportunities it presents for development are practically limitless. At least they are

### **Developing "Big"**

limited only by the individual capacity and merit of the agent, assistant or superintendent.

This being so, how important it is that every man should learn, as soon as he can, how best to develop those abilities, so that he may rank, not with the small and unproductive men, but among the biggest, broadest, most successful men in the business. And how is this going to be accomplished? Well, in a dozen different ways, but, first of all, by living the broadest kind of life which your conditions permit, and even a little broader than you at first feel able to stand, possibly. Later on will come the strength and ability that you need to meet "big" men on their own footing, and meeting them, to make business acquaintances and friendships which will eventually prove of great value to you.

You know there are two ways of paying your debts and of becoming wealthy. One is to reduce your expenditures, the other to increase income. The difficulty with the first plan is

### **Two Ways of Paying Debts**

this—you can reduce and reduce again, can save an expense here and another there, but after all there will surely come a time

when your reductions must be brought to an end, and then where are you? Your capacity for accumulation is necessarily limited to the amount you have thus saved; it is not elastic. You can't extend it very much, and you have the discomfort and privation of having to do without a great many things which add pleasure and comfort to life. After all, this way doesn't appear to possess very much that is attractive, and while an economical course is urged for every industrial worker, it should not be pushed to the extreme of penury or stinginess.

Increasing your income is a problem, and yet not so much of a problem as it appears while you are engaged in a business in which your progress all depends upon yourself. Your ability to write ordinary, for example, depends largely upon the kind of friends you have been making, whether they have been business men or laborers, for no matter how many of the poorer classes are on your industrial book, you must remember that very little ordinary will come from them. It is from the more well-to-do, the prosperous and prospering business men, clerks, mechanics and better class of workmen. Choose your friends, therefore, from the class in which you are likely to transact ordinary business. Live up to your opportunities, broaden yourself out and make your efforts count in a large way instead of a small way, and your income will follow.

In the industrial field every opportunity in the world is given a man to develop all that he has in him worth cultivating. Not only is the new agent given every advantage which comes from careful supervision, but the companies **Thorough Training Required** insist upon the most thorough training of new men by both assistant and superintendent.

In fact, so pronounced is this provision that if a new agent should complain to his home office that he was not receiving an adequate training in the principles and practices of the business, or if an agent claims that his failure has been due to insufficient training, from assistant or superintendent, these claims are made the subject of rigid inquiry, and, if substantiated, the companies, method of showing their displeasure with the delinquent field officer is prompt and vigorous. With the existence of this sort of spirit you can see why it is that new men are encouraged to take the ardent hold of the business which they do, and that their ambition is stimulated and enterprise awakened by the knowledge that, at last, they have found an occupation in which success is never a matter of luck, but purely a measure of personal merit and applied energy. No wonder the business of industrial life insurance is bringing in new recruits every week!

There is an inspiration in the example of the man who is never discouraged, whom defeat cannot master, failure dis-

hearten nor obstacles deter. No matter where circumstance throws him, up again he jumps with a bound, ready to begin the battle anew, and with fresh zeal to win success from adverse fortune.

**Be Not Chicken Hearted**

Don't get discouraged. Be not of the "chicken hearted." Is your increase hard to get? Canvass one hour more a day—are the lapses heavy?—keep your business in force by high collections. Does promotion seem slow in coming?—perhaps you have not yet made the record that shall entitle you to promotion. Rest assured that as soon as you do, you will hear from your home office, which is too anxious to obtain good men to neglect you, if your record is deserving of attention. Therefore, do not let any of these things discourage you, or make you desire to leave the business, though it may not so far have proven profitable. There is plenty of gold in the mine if you will learn the art of digging.

Life teems with opportunity. The industrial field is full of it. No occupation ever possessed greater opportunities nor more of them. Every new policyholder secured is an opportunity for scores of others. It is not opportunity that men lack, but the faculty of seeing it when it comes, and the quick perception to grasp it and turn it to account. You never hear the successful agent complaining about

**Every Policyholder An Endless Chain of Prospects**

lack of opportunity—he will tell you of many chances you have missed, and a peculiar thing, too, it is, that the same opportunity never comes twice. Something like it, perhaps another just as good, but not the same. That never comes again—that is why it is so important to utilize it to the best advantage when it does come. The time when that wealthy mill owner was ready to sign the application, and you found you had no application blank in your pocket, out you went to get one, but when you came back his office was closed, and he had gone—and the next time you found he had gone on a long trip—and was not expected to return for two weeks. And at the end of two weeks how differently he received you. No more the glad hand of welcome—the friendly smile and confidential tone. Another matter is engrossing his attention now, and life insur-

ance—well. It's a sad picture, isn't it? Label it the "lost opportunity"—but avoid it in your own case by being prepared for all emergencies.

What the other man does, is or wants to be is not of any vital importance to you. The important thing is, what are you doing? If you are waiting for anything to turn up, through

**Turning Things Up** which you are going to have a successful career, remember Garfield's remark that

"Things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up." If you expect anything to turn up which will bring in profitable results to you the initial force must proceed from yourself, else there will be no turning up, we fear, in your neighborhood. Don't look too much at the other man, therefore, Study your own debit. Work out your own methods—remember the great principles of success in an industrial agency are increase, low lapses and high collections—work these out for yourself, and if you are successful in this respect, the other man will not worry you very much.

In canvassing it often requires nice judgment to discriminate between the various excuses offered for not insuring—to detect the real from the false—the excuse which has reason

**Nailing Excuses** back of it, and the excuse which is merely intended to gain time. With the latter persist in your canvass and your pressure to immediate action. With genuine excuses of little time, etc.—wait for a more favorable time, and your tact and delicacy will no doubt be appreciated.

A successful agent was asked, some time ago, whether he did not find that his calling opened many opportunities for making money which would not ordinarily come to the usual business. "No," he answered. "If a man

**The Shoemaker and His Last** can write life insurance and will only stick to his business the opportunities for making

money in that way are so large that no man need go outside of his business to find them." It is another example of the shoemaker sticking to his last. If you can write business, and there is no reason why you should not, the opportunities for success lie right in your own hand. Stick to it, don't dissipate your energies—the man who scatters is lost. Concentrate your

entire work upon the business you have in hand, whether it be industrial or ordinary, and the results will soon be evident.

Somebody has said that the great advantage of American life lay in the fact that no limit was placed upon progression. For example, when one is created a "baron" in England it

**No Limit to  
Intelligent  
Endeavor**

exalts him but a step—he is immediately classified and labeled and placed upon his particular shelf—a little better than a commoner; not so good as an earl or duke. But here, when we say "American citizen" we have said all. It embraces the very greatest heights to which one can climb. Just so when we say "successful American business man." We can give no higher encomium from a practical and worldly viewpoint. That is in the power of every industrial worker to become. He is engaged in a business the possibilities of which know no limits, whose field is boundless, whose opportunities have not begun to be exhausted. What an opening for ambitious and energetic young men, and how many there are who are availing themselves of it.

Once in a while, but very seldom now, an agent comes forward with the proposition which he believes to be unique, that the field is smaller now than it used to be, that competition

**The Calamity  
Howler Nearly  
Out of Date**

has killed all profit, that everybody worth insuring is insured, that if he had only been in the business years ago, and so on. What a tale of woe it is! Why, the chances for the industrial worker were never so great in the United States as they are at present. The increase in population in the last twenty-five years has been three times the increase in insurance policies during the same time. It is ten times easier to sell industrial insurance now than it was fifteen years ago, as any old insurance man will tell you. The more liberal policy, the extended knowledge of the system, the original and enterprising methods adopted by the companies to advertise the business, all help the agent infinitely, and he may well be grateful that the paths have been opened by the pioneers, years ago, and that he is living and working in the business now instead of in that time not a quarter century since,

when prejudice and distrust had to be overcome, and industrial insurance was largely a matter of experiment.

If every man in the employ of the industrial insurance companies were each and every week during the year to bring in a moderate amount of new business, there would be written,

**The Non-Producer the drag on the wheel**

without any pyrotechnics or loud acclaim, an amount of life insurance which would simply astonish the whole world of underwriters. The bane of the business is the non-producer, he is the drag on the wheel, the man who pulls down the district in every laudable ambition, and, worse than all, whose influence is seldom anything else but demoralizing to the rest of the staff who are brought into contact with him. For that reason, the thing for the superintendent or assistant to do is to devote his energies to that non-producer, until he is either made a good productive agent, or else drummed out of the service. And there are plenty of them. Every district has one or more, usually more; their name is legion, but the superintendent or assistant can point at them all right, and he is the man to fix right before you can expect to have complete success in your district, no matter how many good workers you have.

The organization of a great life insurance company is much like a great engine. Each part has its proper place and function, and it must be in its place and properly perform that function to obtain success. There is no other success

**The great Mechanism of a Life Company**

than this—to do the work, whatever it may be, the best way and with the best result. So when each part works according to the plan of the builder, there is success for the organization as a whole, and it will make a success of its work, whatever that may be. With this very important difference, however, that with the machine, the part once fashioned cannot be changed; it remains in the same position, performing the function for which it was designed. In the organization, there is progression, the development of one part into a higher, more important one; the progression from a primary position to an eminent one, all of which goes to show that if you are fortunate enough to be

connected with one of the big industrial organizations be glad of it, and set all your energies to that development which makes for progression, and that demonstration of your ability which is sure of its reward.

The question is often asked whether an industrial agent or assistant has the time to spare to enter into local politics. Whether it is, in fact, advisable for him to attempt to take any active part in political affairs. Of course there is no question whatever that any occupations which interfere with the performance of the regular duties connected with the industrial business should be avoided. For this reason, of course, it would be improper for him to attempt to occupy any public office which would take up time which should be devoted to his business. On the other hand, it is certainly very proper, indeed, that he should take some interest, more or less active, in the political affairs of his district and county, and use his influence continually in the cause of good government. Then, too, the acquaintanceship and reputation coming from a known creditable position on public affairs is frequently of great value to the industrial worker. On the whole, it would seem to be wise to say, "Take just as active a part in political life as your time and the best interests of your business will allow, but taking care not to make political enmities which may reflect upon your success in your chosen profession."

Do you know what the trouble is with a great many agents who attempt to distribute the literature supplied by their companies? They haven't read it themselves, are not familiar with it, and cannot talk with any certainty or conviction. It is not enough to leave the literature in the house; it should be properly marked at the paragraph you wish read, and it should be supplemented by a few convincing but brief remarks of an explanatory character, so that you make sure that your prospect is going to read and understand what you want him to. The correct use of literature can be made very effectual, but in no way can money and energy be more easily wasted. Use the literature you have intelligently and carefully, yet literally, and it will help you to results.

Do you fully realize what it is that constitutes the difference between clerks and business men? Now the latter may be a salaried man just as the clerk is, for the difference lies not so

**Business Man  
vs. Clerk**

much in their work or the method of compensation as it does in their respective methods of self-conduct. The clerk does the line of work mapped out for him by another. He may do it well, but the business man makes it his point to see, not only that the work itself is done well, but that the enterprise, so far as his connection with it goes, is of a "paying" nature. That is, he concerns himself with the problem of making his end of the business a profitable or dividend-paying end. That is what the industrial man, be he agent, assistant or superintendent, should do. Consider the problem of making your agency, for instance, a profitable one for the company, for just to the extent that you do this you make it a profitable one for yourself. Make your agency—your business—make it a profitable business for the company as you conduct it, and the result will be not only increased remuneration and material success, but the creation of a dignity and substantiality which will inevitably place you upon a higher plane.

Have you ever noticed that, taking the world as you find it, the successful man is the good natured, genial man? "Oh, well," you say, "it's easy enough to be good natured when

**Success and  
Good Nature**

you're successful. I'd be genial enough if I were making money!" Now, hold on a minute, friend; perhaps you are looking at this through the wrong end of the glass. If you will stop to think a minute—perhaps it is just because these men are good natured and pleasant that they become successful—it's so! "Laugh and the world laughs with you," but it hates a sour face. It leaves him distinctly alone and will have none of him. In our business the genial, pleasant-faced man has a far better chance than his gloomy or despondent brother. Don't let the world know by your face whether you are making a success of the business or not. They are not interested in your failures, but they will be influenced by your enthusiasm and energy; they will be warmed and made friendly by your good nature and heartiness.



The air of success which the successful agent carries with him inspires and enthuses those with whom he deals. Let it be said: "I like to have that industrial agent, Mr. Blank, call—he lights up the house like a ray of sunshine and makes it pleasant for everybody." That makes for business now and to-morrow; therefore, though your pocket be empty, frown not, but smile that it may be presently filled.

There probably never existed a business in which a more close and intimate knowledge of the people with whom the business is conducted, the public who are its patrons and policyholders, is created with the staff of agents and assistants who conduct it, than in that of insurance on the industrial plan. The weekly calls of the agent, the frequent visits of the assistant into the homes of the people, create an intimate relation between them which is decidedly unique, and it forms one of the strongest powers for good and the extension of business interests which lie in the hands of industrial insurance managers. The agent and assistant knows personally and is well known by the individuals in the houses in which he canvasses. He is frequently called upon to give advice; the benefit of his judgment or his deeper experience in business affairs is often asked. Right here lies an excellent opportunity. Every agent and assistant, particularly in the rural districts, has opportunity to be of much service in this and kindred ways to the families with whom he conducts his business. This does not mean that he should give up his valuable time for their service; but it does mean that he should establish and maintain the most friendly and cordial relations with them, for by doing this not only is he cementing the business which already exists, but paving the way for many new applications, with them or with their friends.

One of the most valuable assets a man can have in this business is a reputation for good business methods and fair dealing. Of course, there has grown among people the general impression that the average life insurance man "has no use for them after he gets his money." This impression you want to do all in your power to correct, and especially regarding such per-

**Maintaining  
Cordial Relations**

**Developing  
old Business**

sons as you may secure as ordinary policyholders. Let them feel that your interest extends far beyond the mere writing of the application and securing the premium. Call upon them now and then; keep track of their financial condition, etc. Perhaps they will be ready to increase their insurance before long. You want to be there on the spot when that time comes. In fact, show by your attention that you are treating them as a client, not as a "good thing," and that your interests and theirs are identical—permanent and lasting.

The industrial agent should learn to do what every salesman in any other line of business has to do in order to be successful—learn to "size-up" his customer. With the physician, a wrong diagnosis means wrong treatment and failure; with the life insurance agent, a wrong diagnosis means a wrong line of argument followed also by failure. Hence the importance of starting right. In canvassing, for instance, it is very important to know whether to work toward ordinary, intermediate or industrial. To start wrong and then change your tactics means waste of time—sometimes waste of confidence and loss of interest on the part of the prospect. Try to gauge your man; take into consideration his earning capacity, his income, the demands upon it, his mode of living, personal habits, etc. Some men making salaries high enough to enable them to pay for ordinary policies have expensive personal habits, which make it highly improbable that they could save, at first at least, even enough for a quarterly premium, and would find it easier to pay weekly. Nor, on the other hand, should you fail to see and to be the first one to see when one of your industrial prospects or policyholders has gotten beyond the reach of industrial insurance, and should be landed for an ordinary. All this and more, enters into the matter and makes a sound judgment of human nature and an accurate "start" in canvassing along the right lines imperative to real success.

It's no longer necessary to go through the streets with a lantern searching for an honest man—honest men are not rare—not honesty, but good judgment, tact, decision, reliability in details as well as in large affairs are the rarer virtues for which

business men often have to make long and sometimes futile search. The agent who is ambitious to improve his position and make himself eligible for promotion should bear this in mind. Your superintendent does not question your honesty nearly as much as he does your judgment. Develop good judgment, a habit of looking carefully after all details, the faculty of being on hand promptly when due, promptitude and reliability. Every man is assumed to be honest until he has demonstrated the contrary, but no one is given credit for sound business sense until he has shown that he possesses it.

Andrew Carnegie, it will be remembered, once chose as his possible epitaph a brief and pithy statement: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much more clever than he." However much one may be inclined to

**Building up a  
Competent Staff**

question the accuracy of this statement, it is undoubtedly true that much of Mr. Carnegie's success, as that of many other leaders in the various walks of life, was due to the admirable foresight, judgment and wisdom displayed in the selection of the men to help him carry out his plans. The superintendent and assistant, both necessarily leaders of men whose personal success or failure depends so largely upon the success or failure of the agents of their staffs, will do well to remember this. In building up your district or assistancy it is only of the best material that the permanent and enduring structure of good business results can be erected. The "floaters" and the failures and the castaways have no place in life insurance. Make up your staff of the best sort of men you can get. Be sure they are good business men—men of good habits and some experience in business—even though they be without experience in industrial insurance. If they have character and ability the details can shortly be mastered and you will have a staff made up of good material which will bring you permanent and satisfactory results.

## INDIVIDUALITY AND DEVOTION TO BUSINESS

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Did you ever stop to think how little a single individual seems to be when you take him as a part of the great crowd, and yet how strongly, in that crowd, he can make his personality felt, if he is a person of strong individuality?

**The One Man  
in the Crowd**

So it is in the rush and whirl of business. The single personality is forgotten unless it is strong enough to command attention. The man who asserts himself and constantly places himself in the eye of his immediate public may or may not be the most polite of men, as the case may be—that is a matter of personality, too—but he is apt to be the most successful of men. In selling life insurance you don't want to be like the pie-man who had to be invited by Simple Simon to display his wares. You should be the first to bring the matter up. Your individuality must be brought forcibly to the front every time or you will fail to command the attention which will be given to some other agent more enterprising than yourself.

If a man has the right stuff in him it doesn't seem to make much difference where he is placed, he is bound to make a success—one place seems practically as good as another, providing it is not beyond his natural limitations.

**Man—Not  
Location**

So the man who enters the field of industrial insurance, whether he be experienced or not—and the chances are that he is not—if he has the right stuff in him, will succeed. Wherever he is placed—the man and not the location make the story of defeat or victory.

“Do unto others as they would do unto you, but do it first,” is the adaptation. The world is full of bright men who have splendid ideas left for somebody else to carry out—fine plans for their own success—never started. The art of success lies,

not in the plan, but in action. Ideas are common, action guided by thought so rare that when it comes people make way for it. Doing the work before somebody directs you to do it is usually the best way to command a higher grade of work. The man who thinks and acts is bound to be rewarded. Be beforehand in all your plans. If there are two of you intending to canvass Mr. Brown, be sure you are the one to get there first. It is this faculty of being the early bird which attracts attention, enlists interest and, as a rule, brings down the game. Anyway you have the privilege of a first shot at it, and that's something.

There must be something unusual about a business which seems to inspire all its workers, as does the industrial insurance business, with the constant desire to excel and get results. All the successful workers, that is, and this is true not only of those who are situated in the busy cities in which the home offices of their companies are situated, but as well in the small towns of the far West where men have seen and understood but little of the actual workings of the great business except upon the statements of others. This shows what tremendous factors in success enthusiasm and self-confidence are. The agent who enters the home or the office with a step of confidence, brimful of his subject, enthusiastic and cheery, though polite and gentlemanly, always will, of course, have better success than the man who acts as though he were ashamed of his occupation, or professes that it is at the best a makeshift for something better. Don't go around giving the impression that you believe yourself to be, or want others to believe you to be, a Morgan or Rockefeller in disguise, but temporarily obliged to take up the business of industrial insurance owing to a superabundance of capitalists in the market. Be and act as though you were proud of your business. Don't be afraid to use the word "agent." Say, in effect, but in your own language: "My name is John Brown. I am agent for the—— Insurance Company, and I am proud of it." That sort of bearing will create confidence and bring more business to you than that semi-apologetic trick which many agents learn.

**The Art of  
Action**

**Industrial  
Enthusiasm a  
Success Factor**

There is no room in the business for men who would be only "half successful." There is plenty of room not only "near the top," but more than half the way down for any man who will

**Devotion to  
Business**

devote himself thoroughly and entirely to the business, determined to throw himself heart and soul in it and to "do or die." If

we only had a little more of that spirit the world would be a great deal more progressive and prosperous even than it is—certainly it is so in the world of life insurance. The men who are successful in a large way are the men who throw themselves into whatever they have to do, and never rest until it is accomplished, and that is the kind of a life insurance canvasser you want to be. Put lots of enthusiasm and personal fire into your work; in other words, put lots of yourself into it, if you expect to have any effect in moving others. This is the important element of success, and counts more than the number of hours you work—the extent to which you throw your energy and your devotion of all the faculties with which you are gifted. If you do this in a large measure your success will be proportionate.

Confidence in life insurance consists in putting on a "good, strong bluff," that you intend to win and then insisting on living up to it. There are so few people in this world who really know

**Living Up to  
Your Best  
Photograph**

what they want that when the man comes around who acts as if he did know, we are apt to take him at his word, and give him the credit for being in earnest, even though he

may have been "putting on a bluff" all the time. Confidence in your own success is its first requisite. Unless you believe in yourself how can you expect others to take any stock in you or your proposition? An apologetic air is a defeat in advance. Confidence doesn't mean discourtesy. It means self-possession, determination to carry out your plans, to get a fair hearing for your proposition; to secure your end when the hearing has been granted. An air of success will carry a man through when knowledge and experience, not backed by confidence, will leave him stranded high and dry on the shores of defeat.

Life insurance is a business in which so much is done "on faith." So much because of the personal magnetism or per-

suasiveness of the individual agent that in it more perhaps than in any other occupation does a man's reputation in business count for or against him. Study the needs of your clients—give them always the best of your experience—never, under any circumstances, misrepresent a line of the policy contract. Besides being dishonest, it is very poor business, for it is sure to come back to you some day. Build up a reputation for being “square”—for being what is termed “straight goods”—it pays better than brilliancy of manner without character will pay. This “business character” is a profitable thing to possess. Men will say, “Well, if Agent Brown says so, it must be so. I took my policy through him, and I've never had to regret it.” Reputation is built on action. Action is founded on character. Therefore be “straight” and honest in all your business dealings, and you will soon get the reputation of being a safe man to deal with—an invaluable recommendation in all matters of a financial nature.

At a banquet given recently to the superintendents and managers of a great life insurance company somebody spoke of it as being “a gathering of optimists,” and there was a great deal of truth in the expression. It was indeed a gathering of men accustomed to looking on the bright side of things, for they were all the successful men of the organization, and that is one of the requisites of success. In agency work, as in all other departments of the industrial field, it always pays to cultivate this habit. No failure is so completely a failure but it has its lessons for future successes if you will only find them. The habit of taking everything at its proportionate value and looking at the little reverses which come every day in the light of “experience-makers” for the future—not as failures of to-day—is one of the surest methods known to command success. Such men are never discouraged, are never phazed. No disappointment or apparent failure affects their progress, because they have become accustomed to looking only for the success of everything and ignoring the failures. They have become “optimists by habit.”

**Business  
Character  
Profitable**

**Ignore the  
Failures**

Much can be forgiven the man who is unswervingly, unchangeably loyal to his trust. How the world loves the true faithful man! In what terms of honor and respect do they refer to him. You remember how highly President Roosevelt spoke of Chief Craig, who met his death in the recent **Loyalty-Success** accident in Massachusetts: "He was the **Go Hand in Hand** most faithful man I ever knew." What praise could be higher? Loyalty to your company is the first great requisite for success. Of what value are ability, tact and all the other success-bringing qualities if they are not accompanied by a strong, true loyalty to your company and your work? Without it they are nothing; with it nothing can stand in the way of your success.

One of the greatest faults of the business man of to-day is lack of concentration. He has a good many irons in the fire and he is so busy keeping them all hot that he doesn't get the opportunity to do any real good work with **Concentration** any of them. You have two first-class irons—industrial and ordinary—and if you are going to keep them all at the right temperature and secure the results from any of them, you will have to watch them all very carefully. It's well for a man to have more than one iron—it keeps him from letting that one get rusty—from lack of use or spoiled from misuse. Put your eggs into two baskets if you will—two you can carry—but more you must carry on your head and they may trip and throw you.

One unwavering aim has always characterized successful men. As in all other departments of active life this is true, so also is it true in industrial insurance. The man with the definite **Definite Purpose** purpose, be he agent, assistant or superintendent, who makes up his mind just what he intends to do, and then pursues unwaveringly that course, has always been, and always will be, the successful man in this business. Whatever your field of industry, throw the whole strength of your nature into the work. A man without genius, but with earnestness, industry and zeal will succeed, while the more talented man is often wondering where to begin.

An agent who is in dead earnest about his business, and



who couples with the irresistible power that determination of character gives a thorough knowledge of his business and faith in his work, cannot help but succeed.

**Being in Dead Earnest**

The district will feel his presence right away. He won't have to wait for recognition. He will soon become prominent among his fellows. The only difficulty will be that in all probability promotion to an assistantcy will come so soon that he will not have a chance to really demonstrate the actual possibilities of an industrial agency.

For it is an actual fact, in the experience of many industrial managers, that a new man coming into the business with determination and enthusiasm, who brings into play all the powers of

**Rapid Promotion**

energy, industry and thought which nature has given him for use, often accomplishes so much in so short a space of time that before his first year's experience in agency work is complete, his capacity for organization and supervision has been so well demonstrated he has promptly been selected to fill an assistantcy—with the increased opportunities and rewards which this position offers. "An agency record of a year and then promotion" is by no means a rarity—but only merit wins it.

The lack of "whole-heartedness" in industrial work is responsible for many failures. A man who starts industrial insurance as a makeshift, who is continually looking around

**No Accidental Success**

to find employment at his trade or in some other line of business, might just as well make up his mind from the beginning that he is on the sure track to failure. There is no such thing in this business as success by accident. Unless you start determined to stay and determined to win there is no real success in store for you.

Don't attempt any other business. If you are making such a success in the industrial business that you have plenty of spare time on your hands (although you must be a wonder if you have accomplished that, for where is the successful

**Stick to Life Insurance**

agent whose time hangs heavy on his hands?) if you have any time, why not devote it to that profitable and gratifying occupation, the pursuit of ordinary

business? Doing so, are you? Have you written \$5000 this month? If you haven't, it hasn't been the productive month for you that it has been for some people!

Many men do not appreciate what an important factor in successful canvassing is a neat and attractive personal appearance. While it is true, of course, that "clothes do not make the man," still they often make the stranger's

**The Value of  
Personal  
Appearance**

estimate of him. In canvassing keep up the appearance of prosperity as much as possible. It will pay in the end, for people do not like to deal with a hungry looking, shabbily clad solicitor. The air of prosperity is often the very forerunner of success. Set your own value high and strangers will regard you in the same manner. The first appeal is to the eye.

There are two or three little things in which the industrial worker may well copy with great profit his brother, the ordinary canvasser—the successful ordinary man, of course—nobody

**The Appearance  
of Business**

wants to copy the other kind. Your ordinary man, it will have been observed, if he is a successful man, is a busy man—that is to say, whether he is busy or not he always gives the impression that he is a very busy man indeed, and that his time is by no means to be wasted. The agent should never be seen standing talking idly on street corners, and he will not be if he is a conscientious, earnest man, intent upon making the most of his opportunities. Let him preserve continually an appearance, if nothing more, of business and energy. After a time it will become habitual, and the effort to appear busy all the time will lead to your being so. People love to deal with successful men, and if you impress them as being successful they will end by helping to make you so.

After all where does the advantage of a fight come in, for everybody almost acknowledges that a good honest fight for a good cause is one of the very best disciplines. Certainly

**The Best of the  
Argument**

the advantage does not come in the possession of the thing fought about, for that is seldom in itself worth struggling for. No, it is not in that, but it is in two things, the principle which is involved

and in the effect it produces upon a man's own self, and the latter is by far the most important. The battles of life in which every man has to enter, are great character tests, they serve to develop the latent qualities of the person who is concerned—the powers and abilities of a man are developed by opposition and the exercise it engenders, just as the muscles of the athlete are developed by constant strain and exercise. Moral and intellectual muscles require precisely the same sort of treatment. They require opposition to bring out their good points. The industrial agent, therefore, who meets with indifference, opposition or other difficulties in the path of his progress in the business, should congratulate himself that this is so, rather than be in the least cast down by his predicament. Every time you “conquer the enemy” of indifference, of opposition to the subject of life insurance you make double progress, for not only have you made a step in that especial case, but you have gained just that much momentum for the next case. You have gained just so much additional power, and the power to write business is the only power that you should know anything or care anything about. All your efforts should be to get it.

It is not an uncommon thing at all to hear a new man ask his superintendent or assistant: “Now, in canvassing, will you tell me just what arguments I shall use in favor of insurance?”

**“Argufying” for  
the Sake of  
“Argufying”**

That is a question that a man need have no fear about until he has to face it, and then, unless the query be a very intricate one, not one man out of ten, if he really believes in life insurance himself, will find any difficulty in answering it. Don't court argument in canvassing; don't begin it, and avoid it if you can; but your prospect will settle that question for you. Most men nowadays appreciate fully the value of life insurance; they are willing enough to grant all that you have to say in its favor. It is the application of the theory that you find difficult—the overcoming of the inertia of the individual. The persons you are canvassing will advance the subject which will lead up to the point of argument. Let your own efforts be directed mainly to the single issue of obtaining the application of the individual you are addressing. Let the argument go—if it's for argument's sake.

## HOW TO PREVENT LAPSES

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"How am I going to prevent lapses?" asks somebody. Well, there are several ways, but the best and the surest way is, "Don't write them!" The fact is that probably seventy-

**Don't Write  
Lapses**

five per cent of the business which lapses so soon after it is written is business which should never have been put upon the books.

It is business which was practically lapsed from the time the application was forwarded. Business, some of it, on which not a cent has ever really been paid in premiums. Business written "to help the agent"—friendly business—business written to get a prize—business written on the hope that when the policy is actually ready for delivery it will be accepted. It is business of that character which turns the superintendent's hair gray and makes the question of lapse prevention such an important one with all the industrial companies. Business written in this way is sure to lapse, and to lapse pretty quickly, too. If you would prevent lapses, get right down to the bottom of things and send in only first-class, honest business, and you will then be confronted with nothing but "honest lapses."

For there are "honest lapses"—lapses caused by genuine inability to pay premiums, by desire to use the money for other purposes, by the desire to drop the insurance through some real or fancied cause for dissatisfaction, and many other reasons. Most of these you can meet by tactful argument if you start in time before the arrears become too heavy. If you are not able to save the business, ask your assistant to help you. That is one of his duties, and he will be glad to do it, for he has a financial interest in your success, as well as a friendly one. Often his work can accomplish the result even after you have failed.

In some districts superintendents have adopted the rule of having all policies in danger of lapsing reported on Thursday

of each week. The assistant superintendent then calls on the holders as soon after as possible and explains the danger of lapsing—the loss to the policyholder and the necessity for keeping premiums paid up. He is also in this way

**Inspecting  
Lapsable  
Business**

enabled to determine just what the cause for discontinuance of premium payment is, and he will frequently be enabled to make some suggestion or to advance some argument which will help to save the business. The advantage of this plan consists in not waiting until the policy has actually lapsed before it is inspected, but in taking those precautionary measures which will prevent it. The greatest portion of lapsed business, it is fair to say, lapses from one of two causes—either inability of the insured to continue payments, lack of money, which the agent cannot, of course, prevent, or it is due to irregularity on the part of the agent—failing to call promptly at the proper time each week, and which as a result has left the policyholder in arrears, which he found it impossible or inconvenient to cover. This, of course, the agent can and should prevent. All these things will the assistant discover on his weekly tour of inspection aforementioned, and by tactful argument and careful work he can save a large proportion of this business which is in danger of lapsing. Of course, nothing can save the business which has been improperly solicited; the business which should never have been put upon the books, and any reform in the matter of lapses by any company in any district must of necessity begin right with the original application. If these three principles were followed in every industrial office there would be little complaint from the home offices regarding the “question of lapses.”

1. Write only first-class business—the kind that will stay on the books—not “fake” business nor business for a spurt, but real honest business.

2. Do not write more business in any one family than that family is financially able to pay for.

3. When the business is issued do not fail to watch it carefully and give it that systematic attention which all business demands. If you are an assistant, do not permit your agents to neglect such business.

**Principle of Lapse  
Prevention**

Lapses have often been termed "the bane of the industrial business." Certainly, they are indeed the millstone around the neck of many an agent who otherwise might be very successful.

**The Millstone** A certain amount of lapse is to be expected,  
**"Lapses"** but the fact remains that the great majority of lapsed business could have been kept in force if proper methods had been employed, and this statement will be endorsed by many successful industrial men who have been through the same experience.

Advance payments are as effectual a preventative of lapses as any plan which can be operated. The business paid in advance will not cause any trouble. It is the business which is constantly in arrears that turns the hair of the industrial agent an early gray. The danger signal of "lapse" is on every week's arrears. Keep them down and insist upon advance payments.

**Advance** The determination to collect advance payments is half the  
**Payments** battle. Don't go at the matter in a half-hearted way, but with the spirit and energy of conviction that the condition of advance payments is the only normal one, and you'll secure them. Nor should you be contented to secure your advance payments from those whose premiums have already been paid in advance. It is the chronic arrears which you are after. Don't forget that the fatal word "Lapse" stares you in the face from every blank column of your collection book.

It is not an impossible thing to do away with the item of arrears altogether. For several years one sturdy agent in Central Pennsylvania, who had a debit of over \$90, was successful in maintaining advance payments on every policy without one cent of arrears in all that time. Death or genuine inability to continue payments sometimes made it necessary for him to lapse business, but arrears were not allowed to accumulate on his book. His lapses were small, his career as an agent successful and his promotion rapid. He now holds an important superintendency in one of the large industrial companies, and his motto is, "Large collections and advance payments."

Now and then a little wholesome truth "spread thick," is

a good thing to have. Among many agents there has grown lately a disinclination to dwell upon the sombre side of life insurance. And generally it would seem best so, for the subject of death is at no time a cheerful one, but when a lapse is threatened, no agent should hesitate to paint in vivid and truthful colors the dangers as well as the disadvantages of being without insurance. Often this will save the business. It always should if the agent is in earnest.

All the statistics of the business show that the lapse rate on industrial policies is greatest during the first year. All the superintendents know this, and most of the assistants and agents have heard it, and yet how few govern their practice according to these facts. As it is true that most all the lapses occur during the first year of the policy, there is certainly no reason at all why you should simply accept this as an interesting statement of a regrettable fact and let it go at that. The thing to do is to use every ingenious method in your power to protect the business, as it were, during its infancy. Don't allow new policies to get four weeks in arrears; have them frequently inspected, and devote your energies particularly to showing to the new policyholders the folly and danger of lapsing. In this way you will create a sentiment and a habit which will tend to keep the policies in force in the future, even through adverse circumstances, and thereby add greatly to the progress of the company and to your own profit.

You know that the adherents of the germ theory claim that everything in the physical life of a human being is traceable to the existence of germs. Not only are these germs of disease, but germs of health, just as active, and if the body is kept in first-class physical condition the disease germs never have opportunity to get in their work, because they are promptly and regularly killed off by the health germs before they have a chance to act. Whether this be true of medical science or not, it is especially applicable to our business. Ignorance, distrust, neglect, improvidence, are some of the insidious disease germs that attack

the healthy policyholder and sometimes leave him in a helpless and incurable condition. How they originate no one can tell, but come they do from somewhere, for some days you are confronted with the unwelcome and unexpected proposition that "A's" policy, which you thought a monument of steadfastness, is going to lapse. You have been curtly informed that Mrs. "A" is tired of paying, or that Mr. "A" has other ways of investing his money, or there are a hundred other reasons for not paying the premium when it is due, but the fact remains that you are going to have a lapse on your hands, and whose fault is it?

This is a case where the disease germ made the attack and found the body in a receptive condition. Unfortified by the accumulation of vigorous, active health germs, implanted by

**The Fault and the Remedy**

continued counsel and advice on the part of the agent, the policyholder, is ready to listen to the first objection brought against his insurance, and when you attempt to talk you find it frequently too late. Does not the fault, however, lie entirely with yourself? If you display as great an interest in your policyholder after he is on the books as you did to place him there; if you take pains to go over frequently with him little matters which arise with reference to his policy or to other policies, or the general topic of life insurance, or explain to him what the company is doing to make its policies attractive and profitable to those who hold them; if you will take the trouble to send or bring the latest literature and the latest information regarding the company, treating him as an important, component part of the organization, you will not fail to awaken his pride in his policy, and his interest to such a degree, that he will regard his insurance money as a fixed and definite payment which must be made at all events, even though something else may have to suffer in consequence.

The great question of lapses is one which confronts not only the great companies, but it is felt just as strongly by the individual agent—the unit in the industrial system. How to

**Saving Lapses**

save lapses causes many an agent sleepless nights and days of worry. And yet the solution of this problem lies right in his own hands. In the first